

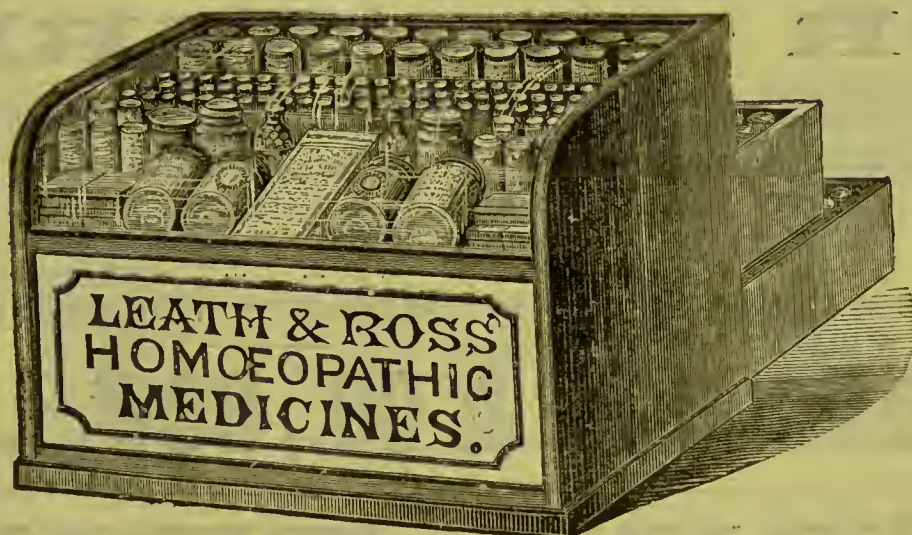
LEATH & ROSS'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIES

9 VERE STREET, W.,
And 5 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C., LONDON.

OUR £10 10s. AGENTS' SHOW CASE.

Contents realise £17 17s. 8d.

DIMENSIONS.—Length, 18 in.;
Breadth, 13 in.; Height, 13 in.



DESCRIPTION.—A Handsome Bent Glass Case, with three drawers, the contents of top drawer visible, the Pilules and Tinctures arranged in the other two in alphabetical order.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF MEDICINES PUT UP READY FOR SALE.

GLOBULES or PILULES—

Sixpenny Tubes	...	2/9 per dozen.
Ninepenny "	...	4/8 "
Shilling "	...	5/- "

TINCTURES or TRITURATIONS—

Sixpenny Bottles	...	2/9 per dozen.
Ninepenny "	...	4/8 "
Shilling "	...	5/- "

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

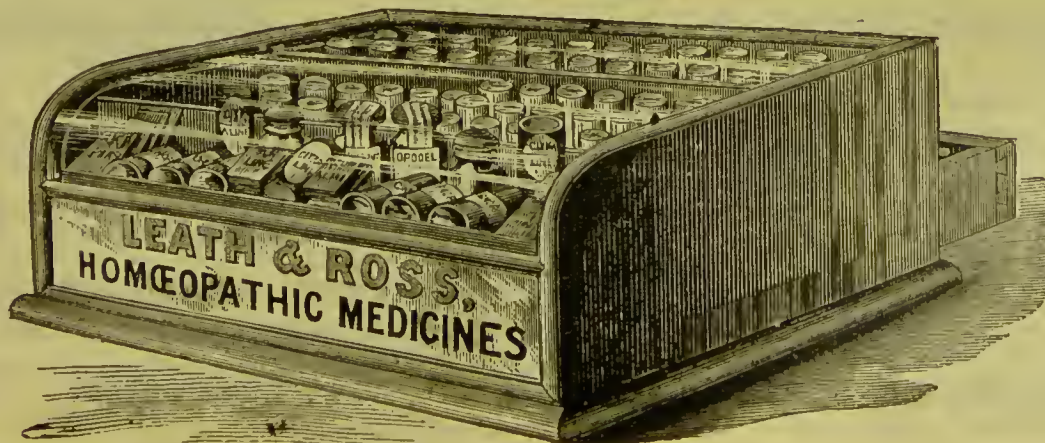
Neuraline	...	1/1½	Berberine	...	1/1½	Linimentum Auricularis	...	1/1½
Glykaline	...	1/1½	Chilblain Liniment	...	1/1½	Bryonia Liniment	...	1/1½
Phospho-muriate of Quinine	1/1½		Odontagie Essence	...	1/1½	Corn Eradicator	...	1/1½

All the above Proprietary Articles, 9/6 per dozen.

OUR £6 6s. AGENTS' SHOW CASE.

Contents realise £10 18s. 3d.

DIMENSIONS.—Length, 20 in.;
Breadth, 15½ in.; Height, 9½ in.



DESCRIPTION.—A Handsome Bent Glass Case, with two drawers, the contents of top drawer visible, the Pilules and Tinctures arranged in alphabetical order.

S.V.R. FOR PERFUMERY.

Our specially-prepared Pure Grain Spirits of Wine is being used by some of the leading houses in London and Provinces, and is generally acknowledged to be the finest yet produced.

That it is thoroughly appreciated is evidenced by the number of unsolicited testimonials we receive by almost every post, printed copies of which we send, if desired.

The Spirit, being trebly distilled and filtered through charcoal, is perfectly odourless.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," September 22, says:—"This Spirit is practically free from other than the mere spirituous odour of alcohol, this being due to the absence of aldehyde and the higher alcohols. We also find it makes excellent Perfumes."

S.V.R. FOR TINCTURES.

This Spirit is used by the principal Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists. It is guaranteed to stand the ammonia and nitrate of silver tests. This we can strongly recommend for all Pharmaceutical purposes.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND COMPARE.

PURE GRAIN SPIRIT (Perfumery) 60 o.p.	19/6
" " (Double Distilled) 56 o.p.	18/9
" " (B.P.) 56 o.p.	18/5

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER. REDUCTION FOR QUANTITIES.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON

FREE TRIP TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, E.

Have agreed to offer the above as a prize for the best sample of

EAU DE COLOGNE

This Competition is CONFINED to RETAIL CHEMISTS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Messrs. GOSNELL & CO., Proprietors of "Cherry Blossom," Upper Thames Street, have kindly consented to act as Adjudicators.

The Editor of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" will act as Referee.

The formula for which the prize is awarded, together with any others of merit, will be published.

The prize will be one of Messrs. Cook & Son's Tickets, which will include First-Class Return Fare to Paris, and one week's expenses at the Hotel Rapp, as per their prospectus page 11, No. 15.

Competitors must observe the following rules, which will be strictly adhered to:—

1. A 1-oz. sample bottle of the perfume, the cost of which must not exceed 6d. per oz., and the formula (which must be written out in English, and quantities given in plain figures) from which it is made attached to the bottle, must be sent, before June 29th, 1889, to

MESSRS. GOSNELL & CO., 93 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

Attached to every sample and formula must be a motto, but no name; and the full name and address of each competitor, with the motto as attached to the sample, must be sent, by the same post, to

MESSRS. STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON, E.

2. The prize will not be awarded unless the formula corresponds with the sample.

JAHNCKE'S

PATENT METALLIC

BOXES AND SPECIALITIES

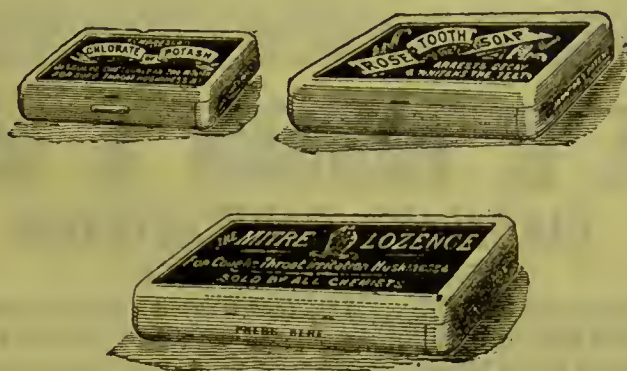
Patent Oblong Boxes

(ROUND-CORNERED),

IN VARIOUS SIZES,

For Pills, Cachous, Soaps, Pellets of Compressed Drugs, Lozenges of all kinds, &c.

These Boxes are specially suitable for pocket use, being free from all sharp or pointed corners and projections, and are supplied, when required, with labels on lids bearing special inscriptions printed in gold, in lots down to 5 gross at a time.



PATENT ROUND BOXES

(Sizes ranging from 4/5ths of a drachm to 8 oz. holding capacity).

For Powder, Ointments, Pastes, Creams, Salves, Jellies, Pills, Cachous, Lozenges, Fuller's Earth, &c., &c.

PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED for triturated and viscous articles, as, owing to their *special* construction, the lid combines closeness of fit and perfect ease in being put on and taken off, *with absolute security against the risk of coming off accidentally.*

Supplied also with Transparent Glass Lids or Bodies.

Attention is called to the additional new feature of *perforations* in the sides of the boxes, whereby their contents can be shaken out by simply turning the lid, which works in a groove, and opens and closes the perforations as required.

SPECIALITIES.

{ Camphor Boxes and Camphor Locket (filled with best English Refined Camphor); Shaving Cases; Bottle Cases, in great variety (for medical and other purposes); Toilet Soaps, Soap Wafers, &c.

MEDICAL SPECIALITIES.—Pocket Urine Test Case (fitted for Dr. GEORGE JOHNSON'S and Dr. PAVY'S tests), Pocket Hypodermic Syringe Case (designed by Dr. TALFOURD JONES).

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WHOLESALE ONLY OF THE PATENTEE AND SOLE MANUFACTURER—

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AND MEDICAL SCHOOL,
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ALL of these with the exception of three passed at their FIRST ATTEMPT, and the pass-list for the present session ALREADY EXCEEDS that of last session, or of any previous ones in the history of the school.

Students entering the Liverpool School of Pharmacy will find that no effort is spared by the Principal to ensure their success, and to impart knowledge that will be permanent and of use in after life. *Vide advertisement in Pharmaceutical Journal next week.*

The July classes are now at work, and students can join them at any date.

The next session commences on Monday, September 2, and entries for the new course may be made at once.

Syllabus, Pass-Lists, Fees, &c., sent free on application to the Principal,

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225 & 227a OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER.

(Established in Manchester 1882.)

Director—Mr. W. SPENCER TURNER, Pharm. Chem.
Aided by Mr. G. CLAYTON, Pharm. Chem.

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FEES: { To the June Exam. ..	Minor £3 3s.,	Major £2 2s.
July ..	£5 5s.,	£3 3s.
Until Qualified ..	£12 12s.,	£10 10s.
{ 12 Months (Minor and Major) ..	£15 15s.	

At the Examinations held in London last month, the following 6 Major Students from this College were successful:—

ALL PASSED AT THEIR FIRST ATTEMPT.

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„ W. M. James	„ J. H. Ogle	„ H. Rudd

22 Minor Students were also successful in passing:—

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„ H. F. Bourne	„ J. W. Evans	„ S. Kershaw
„ A. Brown	„ A. Feather	„ H. Peacock
„ G. M. Burnet	„ C. E. A. Goode	„ A. K. Rees
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Cash Discount on quantities of 1 gross, 2½ per cent.

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18 70-oz. blue shop jars, plain, new, 30s. "Chemist," 99 Broad Street, Hanley.
A few surgery fittings, in good order, drawers, bottles, &c., very cheap. Apply to Tweed Villa, Selhurst Road, South Norwood, S.E.
Drawers, several nests, various lengths; also bent-glass counter cases, desks, dispensing-screens, counters and shop-fittings of every description. Great bargains; at Philip Josephs', 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.
Analytical deal case, stained mahogany, 22 in. by 30 in. by 4 in., six movable shelves, sliding cover, lock, &c., containing 28 stoppered and 110 2-drachm bottles, containing salts for analysis, all numbered, price 28s., or exchange to 36s. G., 818 Holloway Road, N.
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Show-case (wall), 22 ft. run, Spanish mahogany, 9 ft. high, bent glass ends, divided in two parts, 9l. bargain; two bent plate-glass counter-cases, as Maw's A 18.5 ft. and 6 ft. long; plate-glass sponge cases, as A 41 and A 43; desk and case, as Maw's A 31; 4 ft. 6 in. bent plate-glass counter-case, as Maw's A 17; mahogany and plate-glass fronted counters, mahogany tops; also a quantity drawers, shelving, counters, wall-cases, bottles, pink and blue ointment jars, specie jars, carboys, &c., &c., to be sold, great bargains. Natall & Co., 184 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., nearly opposite Maw's.

Glass bottles, job lots.—About 50 gross 7-oz. pale green wide-mouth rounds, 4s. 6d. per gross; 4 gross 6-oz. screw nickel-capped pomades, 16s.; 1 gross 16-oz. ditto, 30s.; 4 gross 2-oz. tinted vials, 3s. 9d.; 3 gross ½-pint (reputed) green syrups, 7s.; 4 gross ½-pint ditto, 10s.; 2 gross 1-pint ditto, 15s.; 1 gross 1-oz. green kalis, burst off, 3s.; 1 gross 6-oz. flat saucos, stoppered, 10s.; 10 gross 3-oz. opal screw nickel-capped pomades, 20s.; 5 gross 1½-oz. ditto, 12s.; 5 gross ½-pint white syrups, 12s.; 3 gross 1-pint ditto, 20s.; 1 gross 6-drachm lavender, 5s.; 4 gross ½-oz. oval essences, 4s.; 3 gross 2-oz. white globe-necked pencils, 7s. Hearn, 381 Kingsland Road, London.

Specie jars, gold covers, 80s. pair; piek ointment jars, dome covers, do. do. ex. pots, pill-machinos, 12s. 6d.; glass funnels, mortars, bottles, 7s. 6d. doz.; scales, weights, also the entire fittings of a shop—a bargain; counter case, fig. A 4, 3 ft. long, 5½; desk and cases, fig. 31, 40s., 45s., 60s.; very superior ditto, 70s.; show stand, mahogany, fig. 40, 4 ft. long, 30s.; sponge case, A 41, 65s.; ditto ditto, as fig. A 43, 95s.; dispensing screens, fig. 54, 3 ft. long, 3 ft. 6 in. long, 5 ft. long, 6 ft. long, also 5 ft., 6 ft., 6 ft. 6 in., 7 ft., with silvered glass centre and marble slab, 6l. 10s.; 24 ft. fixture, drawers, lockers, shelving and cornice, 12 ft. run (60), mahogany drawers, glass knobs and glass labels, 7l. 10s.; 18 ft. run mahogany drawers, glass knobs and glass labels, 9l. 15s.; 10 ft. wall case, fig. 86 Maw's list, 9l. 10s.; 8 ft. wall case like Maw's, fig. 83, top part only, 6l. 10s.; 3 ft. ditto ditto, 3 ft. 6 in. ditto ditto; 6 ft. counter case, A 18.5 l. 10s.; 8 ft. ditto ditto, 7l.; 3 ft. 6 in. plate-glass counter case, with shelf at back, as fig. A 16 Maw's list, 55s.; 4 ft., as A 17, 70s.; 3 ft., 4 ft., 5 ft., 5 ft. 6 in., 5 ft. 9 in., 6 ft. ditto ditto plate-glass counter cases with shelf at back, from 35s.; tooth-brush cases, fig. 10, 45s.; ditto, to open at back, 30s.; several plate-glass counter cases as figs. 2 and 6 Maw's list, 30s. each; a quantity of nests, second-hand drawers from 2 ft. 6 in. to 10 ft. long, mahogany fronts, cheap; plate-glass case fronted counters, mahogany, 4 ft., 8 ft., and 14 ft. long; 10 ft. solid mahogany counters, 5l. 10s.; 6 ft., 8 ft., 12 ft. stained front counters, mahogany top, cheap; 7 ft. window enclosure, 3l., mahogany, with iron trim way for carboys. Elkanah Natall, 207 Old Street (Shoreditch end), London, E.C.

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Second-hand soda-water machinery for sale, as sound as new, and at half the price:—1 12-gal. copper cylinder on stand complete, with safety valve, pressure and water gauges, 4-way outlet and taps, and tight pulley, by Hayward Tyler & Co., 12l.; 1 16-gal. vertical copper cylinder, on tripod frame, safety valve, pressure and water gauges and tight pulley, with agitator, by Hayward Tyler & Co., 10l.; 1 No. 3 soda-water machine, with 1½-inch pump, 1 gal. gun-metal cylinder, water gauge, safety valve, solution pan and pipes for hand power, by Hayward Tyler & Co., 6l. 10s.; 1 copper gas bell, 4 ft. by 2 ft., with oak tub, weight and internal pipes, &c., complete, 5l. 10s.; 1 No. 1 lead generator, with acid bottle, by Hayward Tyler & Co., 4l. 10s.; 1 Mondolot copper purifier, 2 ft. by 1½ ft. diameter, on stand, 3l. 10s.; several syphon fillers by Hayward Tyler & Co., from 2l. to 3l. 10s. each; 1 London bottling rack (to bolt to upright), 1l. 10s.; several single and double wiring stands, from 5s. to 15s. each; 1 copper American generator complete on stand, with 2 washers and pressure gauge, &c., 10l.; 1 vertical 3-inch deep well pump (8-inch stroke); 6 10-gallon copper swing cylinders, without stands, each with draw-off tubes; filters, 2 bottle syrups, by McEwen and Wm. Eagle, perfectly sound; 1 4 bottle ginger-beer filler, by Farrow & Jackson; and other mineral water requisites. For further particulars apply to Idris & Co., Ascham Street, Kentish Town, London, N.W.

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Tincture-press, one gallon; good condition. Arthur, Yarmouth.
Surplus stock of lavender, Mitcham, 3s. 6d. per oz. Tyers & Thirby, Leicester.
Salts of lemon boxes, 6d. gross, samples free. A. Wallace, 2 Frederick Crescent, Brixton, London, S.W.
Genuine Pontefract cakes, 7 lbs. carriage paid, 6s.; sample free; 3d. vermin-killer, 12s. gross. Young, Pontefract.
Microscope, rack adjustment, B-eyepiece, stand condenser, two objectives, 40s. Moore, care of Picnot, Strood.
1 dozen sponge bags and bathing caps, assorted, in good order, 3s. 6d. post free. Hinton, 38 Bedford Street, Strand.
"Atlas Venereal Diseases"; "Home Teacher," 15 parts; indiarubber water-bottle; 3½ doz. of roses; what offers? 27/4.
Invalid's carrying chair, Carter's folding, in good order, catalogue 3l. 17s. 6d., price 1l. 15s. Hinton, 38 Bedford Street, Strand.
Microscope slides; thousands gorgeous polarising, brilliant opaque, &c., 5s. dozen, or exchange. Henry Ebbage, 344 Caledonian Road, London.
Surplus stock composition mortars and pestles, warranted acid proof; sizes from No. 4 to 12; half list price; cash or exchange. Insule, Hanley.
Iron safe, a bargain; suit anyone wanting good fire and burglar proof one, by best London makers; shown in City, or sent anywhere. T. M., 20a Davisville Road, Shepherd's Bush.
One gross Haywood's 3d. vaccination shields, 1½ doz. biscuit-powder 1-lb. tins, 1 cwt. Stoddart's sea salt, offers requested; also patents and sundries. Clayton, Chemist, Oxford.
Eight tooth-forceps, 22s. 6d.; job lot shop rounds, jars, scales, painted drawers, &c.; calomel, 2s. 9d. lb.; crimson dye, 2s. lb.; tincture-press; cigar-case. Griffin, Chemist, Kidderminster.
A platform weighing-machine, by Parnell, to weigh 10 cwt.; size of platform 2 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 5 in. A copper spirit still, 1½ gallon, with worm complete; what offers? Apply, Henry Davis, Chemist, Newbury.
Bent plate glass case, 42 ins. by 30 ins., Maw's fig. A 13, condition as new, offers wanted; mahogany case, 7 plated forceps, only one or two have been used a few times, Maw's; a lot of spectacles, in good condition, saleable sights, open to offer. T. Turner, 5 Campdale Terrace, Tufnell Park, N.
On sale, cheap, mixer with 3-foot pan and steel scrapers, small piping press, pill rolls, and sundries; also turned wood pill boxes, 1½ inch diameter by ¾ deep, in cases of 53 gross, at 9d. per gross, smaller quantities 1s. per gross; also small quantity, 2 inches diameter 1½ inch deep; all the above must be cleared out and will be sold at a sacrifice. Parkinson, 39 Dover Street, Manchester.
Twenty-seven gallon tins Jeyes' purifier, 3s. 3d.; 3 gross 2d. Freeman's perfumes, 13s. 6d. gross; 2 gross Aspinall's enamel, 8s. 3d. doz.; marble mortar, wood pestle, 9 inches, good condition, 4s. 6d.; marble mortar, 11 inches, fair condition, 4s. 6d.; 12 Clindon's forceps in pouch, Maw's No. 6, very little used, and 3 pairs Tomes's temporary, 2l. Knott, Ashbrook Road, Upper Holloway.

WANTED.

A Rational Rover bicycle, or a geared Facile. 26/10.
Zuccato's papyrograph, in good order, cheap. Kendall, Blyth.
A good pair of assaying scales; slate lowest price. E. Culverwell, Minchad.
Attfield's "Chemistry," recent edition. G. Padley, 1 Broad Street, Manchester.
Small copper still and tin condensing-worm, two gallons preferred. Weddell, Chemist, Colchester.
Four 8 or 10 gallon carboys. Shape and lowest price to W. W., care of Mr. Riley, 156 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.
Old gold, dental metals; goods exchanged or bought for cash, or high-class mechanical work. Eatwile, 39 Shaw Street, Liverpool.
Lavender bloom; wanted to purchase a few rods when in flower; must be near London, W. Loveland, Woodham Croft, Addlestone, Surrey.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
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(PERFORATED AND PLAIN), AND ISINGLASS AND MUSTARD PLASTERS.

ALSO MOIST ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS & ABSORBENTS.

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Increased action by the addition of Boracic Acid and a mild rubefacient, by which the activity of the cutaneous glands is stimulated, and their power of absorption increased.

We have succeeded in greatly increasing the therapeutic value of Belladonna and other Plasters.

FIRST.—By preparing the mass in a manner calculated to promote a more rapid absorption of the incorporated drug.

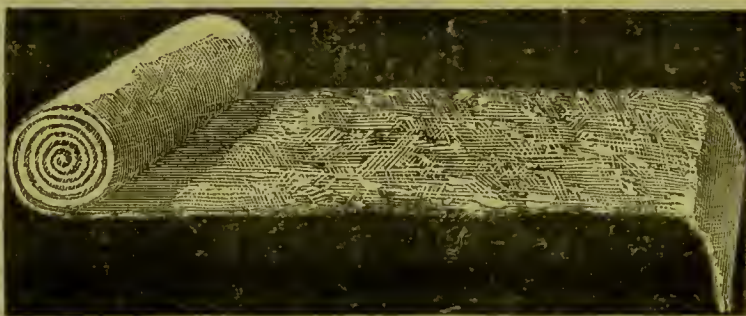
SECOND.—By employing (in Belladonna Plaster) a more reliable extract of the drug than is commonly used.

The attention of manufacturers of Medicated Plasters has hitherto been directed chiefly toward perfecting the mechanical excellence of their preparations, overlooking, to a certain extent, the real end and aim for which Plasters are made.

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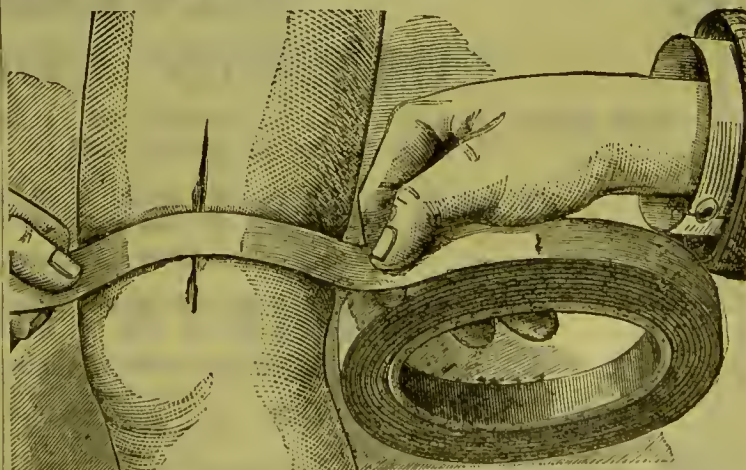
By the addition of Boracic Acid and a mild rubefacient to the regular Belladonna Plaster formula, several important advantages are secured. The fatty matter in the pores is dissolved by the detergent action of the former, and the glands are expanded and stimulated by the counter-irritative action of the latter, by which means not only is a larger proportion of the medicinal element of the Plaster absorbed, but the therapeutic effect is both increased and more rapidly obtained.

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Rolled with Tissue Paper between them to prevent felting.



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The ammonium chloride is used to make the solution permanent so that the corrosive sublimate will not be precipitated by the organic matter usually contained in water. Each Tablet contains the requisite amount of corrosive sublimate to make a solution of 1-1,000 when added to a pint of water.

Our goods are supplied by all the leading Wholesale Houses in Great Britain and Ireland, also by our
SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS, H. C. MASON & CO., 1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.
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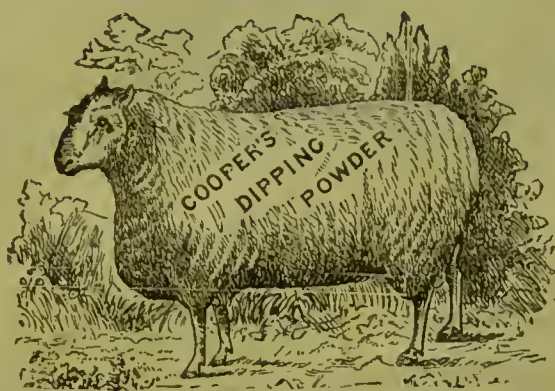
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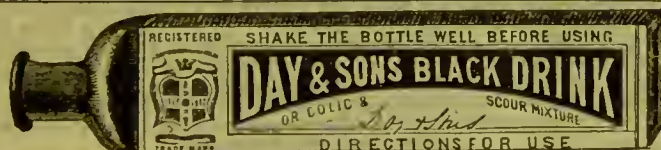
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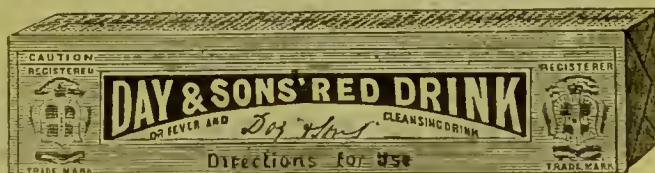
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GLASGOW—The Apothecaries Company.

LIVERPOOL—Evans & Co., Ayrton & Saunders, John Thompson.

EDINBURGH—Ralmes, Clark & Co.

YORK—Ralmes & Co.

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LEEDS—Goodall, Backhouse & Co. | CARDIFF—Albert Hagon.

It is requested that Retailers will supply themselves if possible through
their Wholesale Houses;
but samples may be had direct from the Proprietor—

WILSON & CO., 62 PARR STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ALL AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS SHOULD SELL **HAYWARD'S "DURABLE" DIPS**



POWDER, LIQUID, OR PASTE,
TO SUIT EVERY FLOCK.
POISONOUS AND NON-POISONOUS.

Our Dips have been thoroughly tested in all Sheep-rearing countries, and have proved themselves thoroughly effective. **UNIFORMITY OF STRENGTH GUARANTEED.**

AGENTS WANTED WHERE UNREPRESENTED.

TERMS AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Our Prices to Retailer and Consumer will be found to compare favourably with any other make.

Chemists' own Sheep Dip Forms put up. Handbills, &c., supplied.

TOMLINSON & CO.'S BUTTER POWDER

(IN USE 35 YEARS)

SHOULD BE STOCKED BY EVERY CHEMIST.

KEPT BY MOST WHOLESALE HOUSES.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, MANUFACTURING
CHEMISTS,
LINCOLN. [ESTAB. 1842.]

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TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S

SOLUBLE ESSENCES

REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

Honourable Mention: International Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, London, Oct., 1880. Gold Medal: Soc. of Arts, Paris, 1883.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER,
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger.
Trade Price 5/ per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4/6.

HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER,
For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Trade Price 5/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5/.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT,
For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
Imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma.
Trade Price 4/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards 4/.

HAY'S GINGERALE ESSENCE,
For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence makes a beverage that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale.
Trade Price 8/ lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8/6.

THESE ESSENCES
Have obtained the Highest Testimonials from all the Medical Journals, and from the Principal Trade Journals in this and other countries.



For ORANGE, VANILLA, and all other Essences,
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE,
For the manufacture of the Finest Aerated Hop Ale. This Essence is made from the choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the finest Hops, and is a really appetising Bitter Beer.
Trade Price 8/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards 8/.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS,
No. 1. Highly Concentrated.
Trade Price 8/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards 8/.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS;
No. 2. Makes an exquisitely fine Lemonade.
Trade Price 6/6 per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6/.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR.
Imparts to Lemonade all the Fine Aroma and Flavour of the choicest Lemons.
Trade Price 5/ per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards 4/6.

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST

BEVERLEY ROAD

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
(MANCHESTER)

SPARKLING TABLE WATERS,

UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY AND QUALITY.

SODA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SIMPLE
AERATED WATER.



LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
QUININE TONIC.
GINGER BEER.
HOREHOUND BEER

EXTRACTS FROM ANALYTICAL REPORTS.

"The examination of the Waters which I have made has satisfied me that they have been prepared with the greatest care, and are of excellent quality."

FRANÇOIS JONAS, F.R.S.E., F.C.S.

"On the whole, I have no hesitation in stating that your Aerated Waters are of the highest standard of purity which is practically attainable."

LOUIS SIEBOLD, F.I.C., F.C.S.

"The Lemonade is, for flavour and general excellence, superior to any similar compound which I have examined, and contains no acid but Citric Acid."

"I took a sample of the water used in your manufactory, in the preparation of the Aerated Waters, and found it, as was the case with the completed compounds entirely free from lead, copper, or any injurious matter whatever."

C. ESTOUBERT, F.C.S., F.C.I.

J. & B.'s Syphons are mounted with PURE BLOCK TIN, thus ensuring absolute immunity from dangerous metallic contamination.

CARRIAGE PAID AND ON RETURNS.

113-MARKET STREET, and 44 DOWNING STREET, MANCHESTER.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s. and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER

Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B.P.

Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s. and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

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For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottles

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s. and

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ½- and 1-pint boxes, 3d. and 6d. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

PATENT MEDICINES

AND

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS

TYRER'S SAUCES

GOOD
VALUE

AND

"BOROUGH" KETCHUP

THE GIANT 1d. BOTTLE OF SAUCE.
LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

In Half-Gross Boxes, at 6/6 per Gross.

"BOROUGH" KETCHUP, WORCESTER, HARVEY, YORKSHIRE
OR READING SAUCE.

1d. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	per gross 5/	extra quality 8/
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels	5/8	6/
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels	8/	8/
1d. Giant Bottles, dozen parcels	6/8	8/
1d. Bottles (flat or round), reputed ½-pint	16/	24/
1d. Bottles (flat or round), reputed pint	25/	32/
1d. Bottles (flat or round), reputed pint	30/	38/
1d. Bottles (flat or round), reputed pint	50/	60/
1d. Bottles (flat or round), reputed pint	20/	32/

ROYAL CAFÉ SAUCE.

In 8-oz. square-stoppered bottles, 48/ per gross.

A rich, fruity Sauce of fine flavour, and worth especial attention, as being the most saleable in the market.

Samples of any kind Sent Free of all Cost by

PETER TYRER,

The "Borough" Ketchup and Sauce Maker,

70 LONG LANE, BOROUGH, LONDON, S.E.

SCOTCH AGENCY: 113 WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW.

Also Sold by W. & C. PANTIN, Upper Thames Street, LONDON, E.C.

BURGOYNE & CO., 16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.

JOS. TRAVERS & SONS, 119 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO'S SUMMER DRINKS, 1889.

PERSIAN SHERBET.

Per cwt.	53/0
1-lb. tins, per dozen	6/8
2-lb. " " " "	12/9
4-lb. " " " "	25/0
6d. bottles " " " "	4/4

Pink Sherbet ½d. per lb. extra.

GINGER BEER POWDER.

Per cwt.	60/0
1-lb. tins, per dozen	7/6

LEMON JUICE.

Reputed pints, per dozen	3/3
" quarts, " " " "	5/6

LIME JUICE.

Reputed pints, per dozen	4/6
" quarts, " " " "	8/0

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

Reputed pints, per dozen	4/9
" quarts, " " " "	8/0

CITRO TARTRATE,

commonly known as

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

	No.1.	No.2.
Per cwt.	85/0	70/0
" lb. " " " "	9½d.	8d.
1/0 bottles, per dozen	5/0	—
1-lb. tins, " " " "	10/9	9/0
2-lb. " " " "	20/6	17/0

FRUIT SYRUPS.

4/6, 6/0, and 8/0 per dozen.

LEMON SYRUP.

4/3, 5/6, 7/0 per dozen.

All the above are of our own preparation (under the superintendence of a
duly qualified Analytical Chemist), and purity is guaranteed.

CHAS. SOUTHWELL & CO.

DOCKHEAD, LONDON, S.E.

ESS. LEMON

(NEW CROP)

Direct from the Manufacturers !!

FOR very many years past we have been able to offer to the Trade Essence of Lemon of exceptional quality, such as could not be obtained through other sources.

Two members of our firm, at various periods, have spent considerable time in the country of its production, in order to arrange for its being made especially for us. In fact, some twenty years ago, when we first introduced our "Speciality" quality, good Essence was unknown in the English Market. We have, however, never ceased studying the question of how we might still improve our position in this article, and have at last decided to **MANUFACTURE IT OURSELVES ON THE SPOT!** It is our pleasure therefore to be able to announce to our friends, and the Trade generally, that we have established works in Messina, Strada Antico Cimitero, for the manufacture of Essences Lemon, Orange, and Bergamot, and that we have already commenced operations; our Mr. A. W. BUSH is now in Messina superintending the manufacture.

We are now placed in the **unique position** of being able to offer the above Essences **absolutely pure**, and **guaranteed made from the finest** selected fruit only. We shall, of course, also continue to offer good commercial qualities as heretofore. We have received advices of first shipments, and any orders entrusted to our care can be forwarded immediately on arrival.

We take this opportunity of mentioning that Ess. Lemon made from the early fruit is superior to that made from the fruit gathered later in the season. We should therefore advise our friends to make contracts for forward delivery immediately, for in such cases we shall be able to hold the early Essence in stock for them.

In consequence of our Branch Establishment in Messina we shall be exceptionally well placed; and, although the market for new Essences is in no way easier, still, by reason of our position we have been enabled to make **AN IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES.**

Our advices state that the market is very firm for all Essences, and a rise in prices probable, we should advise our friends to make contracts early. Should any of our clients desire it we can execute orders direct from our works in Sicily.

W. J. BUSH & CO.
ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

This Supplement will be given free to any Chemist and Druggist or Assistant who will call for it at 42 Cannon Street on Friday afternoon, or will be posted on Fridays to any one who sends an addressed postal wrapper.

OFFICES: 42 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1843, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—£900.—NEAR THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Old-established well-known Business, in excellent position; returns nearly £900; about £900 required.

2.—£800.—LONDON SUBURB, W.—Attractive locality; good class Retail; receipts nearly £800; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £775 required.

3.—£650.—LONDON, N.—Old-established select Business for disposal; vendor, retiring, will give good introduction; returns £650; well-fitted shop and good stock; full particulars on application.

4.—£300.—LONDON, S.W.—Small select Retail and Dispensing; returns about £300 yearly, capable of being much increased; good house, garden, &c.; full particulars on application.

5.—£500.—LONDON, N.—Main road; good business locality; profitable Retail and Dispensing; returns last year £500; well-fitted shop and large stock; about £500 required, or offer considered.

6.—£2,500.—WATERING-PLACE (Inland)—Season just commencing; returns £2,500; well situated in main street; commanding handsomely-fitted shop; price about £1,500; full particulars on application.

7.—£600.—HOME COUNTY.—Good Family Retail and Dispensing Business; no heavy trade; good opening for Dentistry; returns nearly £600; double-fronted well-fitted shop and good stock; good house and garden; price about £560.

8.—£924.—SURREY.—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business returns average £924; handsomely fitted shop and good house; house contains 9 rooms; rent £65; full investigation permitted; about £850 required.

9.—£600.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Inland watering-place; Dispensing and Retail; very good class corner shop; returns £600 yearly; profits very good; house is roomy and convenient; rent low; price £600.

10.—£900.—SOUTH DEVON.—Good middle-class Business, situate in main thoroughfare in a large town; returns between £800 and £900 yearly; very profitable; price £550.

11.—£550.—SOUTH COAST.—Fashionable locality; good-class Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns £550; good prices for everything; well-fitted shop and good stock; price about £500.

12.—£450.—SURREY.—Good town; Retail and Dispensing Business, held by vendor 15 years; returns £450, with good profits; vendor having an offer to go abroad will accept small premium and valuation.

13.—£850.—STAFFORDSHIRE.—Main and Branch for disposal (branch recently established); gross receipts £850; both businesses well fitted and stocked, and returns increasing; about £700 required.

14.—£600.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Unopposed country Business; situate in attractive locality; returns last year nearly £600; good house, garden, &c.; vendor's own property; price £550.

IMMEDIATELY—TAUNTON.

FOR SALE, by order of Trustees, the old-established Business, situate **5 FORE STREET, TAUNTON**, for several years carried on by **Mr. SARGEANT**, to be sold by valuation of stock and fixtures, with a small premium to be agreed upon, or an offer in a lump sum will be entertained. The returns average about £900 yearly, from good-class Family Retail and Dispensing. The premises are commodious, and possess good warehouse room. There is a good garden attached. As it is required that an immediate sale should be effected no reasonable offer will be refused. Full particulars, with cards to view, from Messrs. Orridge & Co.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country; particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

PARSON C. BAKER & CO.

VALUERS & CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,
174 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Parson C. Baker desires to notify that Messrs. Alexander & Co. have joined him in the conduct of the above business, which will be carried on under the style of Parson C. Baker & Co., at the same address, viz.—8 Stockbridge Terrace, S.W., which is now re-named and known as 174 Victoria Street. Both Purchasers and Vendors are invited to communicate. No charge whatever is made except for actual sale or transfer.

YORKSHIRE.—Best position in large town; good business, lately doing over £550, now declining under manager; in good hands will recover immediately; lofty shop, well fitted and stocked; house, 5 rooms, offices, &c.; rent £19; price, valuation, about £180 to £200.

YORKSHIRE.—Returning £500 to £600; General Mixed Trade; average net profit, after paying rent and every expense, £180; large house; rent £50; price £350.

LONDON, N.—Old-established trade on easy terms; vendor going abroad immediately; about £150 required.

LONDON, S.W.—Favourite residential neighbourhood, in Crystal Palace district; a beautifully fitted shop, with very pleasant house and garden, returning under manager £7 week; proprietor will do double; price about £280, which is less than the value of stock and fixtures.

F. J. BRETT,

VALUER, LEICESTER,

60 St. Stephen's Road.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

LEEDS.—Branch, Retail; returns £6 to £7 week; has done much more when it had personal attention; rent very low; valuation £150 to £200.

SUSSEX.—Light Retail, Dispensing; returning about £1,350; price about £1,000.

NOTTINGHAM.—Light Retail; in good position; returns £760; price about £500.

NORFOLK.—Returns £850 under assistant; General Retail with profitable connection in packed goods; energetic man can much increase; valuation about £500.

YORKSHIRE.—Village Retail; returns £1,000, of this about £250 in wines and spirits; good house and garden; valuation about £400.

CORNWALL.—Unopposed Light Retail, in seaside town; returns £450, increasing; appointment nearly clears rent and taxes; price £250.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

35 GUINEAS.—A good opening for a Chemist in a large town within 20 miles of London; the above price will be accepted for fixtures; rent of house £25. Apply to A. B., 23 Spennham Road, Brixton, S.W.

FOR SALE, genuine old-established Chemist and Druggist's Business; long lease, goodwill; extensive stock; average profits over £400; price inclusive, £1,400. Apply, X. Y., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SURGEONS or Chemists.—An opportunity offers to a Purchaser to succeed to a business, conducted by the present proprietor for over 40 years, situate in the S.E. district; incoming about £500. By letter only to J. K., Miss Atkinson, 40A King William Street, London, E.C.

W—DISPENSING and Prescribing Business; returns under Assistant £7 to £8 weekly, all cash; good stock and well-fitted shop; over half rent let off, long lease, in main thoroughfare; price £400 cash. Apply, by letter, to R. C., 33 Benborough Gardens, Pimlico, S.W.

CHEMISTS and Surgeons.—Chemist's Business, Prescribing; established 30 years; well suited for young Surgeons commencing; combining a Dispensary with Midwifery; populous neighbourhood; no opposition; selling through age; price £50. Letter, Mr. Baker, 141 Fleet Street, E.C.

SOUTH COAST.—For immediate disposal, a bargain, on easy terms, genuine old-established and profitable Retail and Prescribing Cash Business; present average returns £30 per week; best position; good house, low rental. Address, Tieman, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Prescribing, Dispensing, and General Retail business, with Stationery, in a pretty country town; full prices; quite unopposed; convenient house, garden, greenhouse, and stables; rent £30; price £550. A. J., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C. No agents.

TO BE SOLD, in consequence of the present proprietor's giving up the Retail, one of the best and oldest established Drug and Druggery trades in England; doing about £40 cash weekly; with Poisons, Dispensing, &c., may easily be doubled. Apply, "Drysaler," Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Laurence Pountney Lane, London.

AT a low price, for prompt sale, a Branch Business; Shop well fitted; in main road, good position; purchase money £250. Apply for full particulars to "Chemist," 20 Junction Road, N.

UNOPPOSED Business for immediate sale in a most pleasantly situated village within 40 miles of London; returning £800 at full prices; same hands many years; selling through family matters; good house and garden, very low rent; price £500; open to offer. "Statim," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£60 OR OFFER.—Family Retail and Prescribing, in thickly populated neighbourhood, London, N.W.; good house, paved yard, with back and side entrances; rent £38; returns £3 week; opened 9 months; qualified man with capital could double immediately; very slight opposition. Scott, 81 Torriano Avenue, Kentish Town.

VALUATION only.—Midlands.—Old-established Retail and Dispensing Business of good class, returning £900; full prices, excepting a few patents; good house with long garden; best position in town; owner having purchased larger business will accept value of stock and fittings, about £500. "Zinci," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

COMMANDING corner, marketing neighbourhood; large house and shop, returning under junior nearly £600; very profitable trade; light Retail and Prescribing; opening for good prescriber and Horse and Cattle Medicines; rent and taxes low; to an immediate purchaser £500, including valuable lease. "Veritas," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A THOROUGHLY Genuine Mixed Business; returning, under management, about £700 per annum; established nearly 20 years; situate in the manufacturing and mining districts of Notts; good house and shop in best position; rent £40; stock and fixtures at valuation, and goodwill by arrangement; part purchase may remain. Apply, "Notts," care of Wyleys & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Coventry.

CHEMIST'S Business; good South Yorkshire town; light, profitable cash retail; no heavy; large premises; returns to 1836 under principal over £900; splendid chance for energetic man knowing Store or Wholesale; large villages near; nearest wholesale 20 miles; same family 20 years; rent £70; price about £450, or valuation; highest references; owner retiring; no agents. "Troy," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, a Retail and Dispensing or Mixed Business, in a pleasant suburb of the city. State particulars and cash price (in confidence) to "Chemicus," care of Mr. G. Ellams, Wholesale Stationer, 20 Old Post Office Place, Liverpool.

RETAIL Business wanted in the South or Midlands, returning £600 to £1,000; mixed one not objected to; must bear investigation; can pay cash and arrange for immediate possession if required. Full particulars (in confidence) to J. C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ADVERTISER is desirous of purchasing a sound Business; returns over £1,000, or one capable of improving; or engagement as Manager, or Partnership with view to succession; references given and required. Apply, giving full particulars (in confidence), G. D., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A RETAIL and Dispensing Business wanted, in good provincial town, returning about £1,000, with scope for increase; no objection to a Partnership, with a view to ultimate succession; locality not so much an object as a reliable business, with a good house. "Minor," care of Mr. Dixon, Chemist, 8 Waterloo Terrace, Lewisham, Kent.

QUALIFIED Chemist with over twenty years' experience, good salesman, prescriber, quick and accurate dispenser, desires an engagement to manage or otherwise, with a view (solely) to early succession or Partnership; an agricultural neighbourhood preferred; small salary accepted during term of engagement; first-class references, business and banker's. Apply in first instance, with full particulars, to "Chemist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

MANCHESTER.—Stock and Fixtures for Disposal.—Bottles, recess labels, globe stoppers; beautiful maroon jars with gold shield labels; and other fittings, good as new, and cost about £250; anyone about to open new shop will find this an exceptional opportunity to purchase fittings at considerably below cost, as a reasonable offer will be accepted to effect immediate sale. Address, "Chemist," 34 Sloano Street, Brook's Bar, Manchester.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ANY gentleman, of business ability, knowing of an advantageous opening for business, but with insufficient capital (or if in business, well situated, but requiring more stock, &c., for development), can be assisted, on mutual terms, by applying to "Beta," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—Advertiser, proprietor of several establishments, desires to meet a good business man possessed of moderate capital, to live in one of the branches and assist in developing the whole; good house pleasantly situated among villa residences; now doing £10 to £12 per week under a Junior; splendid opening in the neighbourhood for further extension. Address, "Bona-fides," Sutton, Bow Church Yard, E.O.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

TO BE LET as a Chemist's Shop and House, at 523 King's Road Chelsea; no opposition; thickly-populated neighbourhood; rent £65 tenant to pay taxes; or for shop and basement £45, free of taxes. Key and particulars at Mrs. Fnrhall's, 527 King's Road, Chelsea.

CHEMIST'S Shop to Let, 70 Lansdowne Road, Clapham, S.W.; good neighbourhood; rent very low, £35; comfortable 8-roomed house, with private entrance; price for the whole, lease, fixtures, bottles, &c., £50 cash. Briant & Son, Estate Agents, 200 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

CENTRAL Business Premises to Let; immediate possession; grand position, facing market-place; shop will be divided and let separately if desired; double plate front; counters and fixtures; house, 12 rooms, separate, or with either half-shop; splendid opening; population 6,000; rent moderate; see photograph. G. Maynard, Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

APPRENTICESHIP.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, to Apprentice well-educated youth, passed Prelim., to chemist within 20 miles of Tamworth; indoors. Uplands, Tamworth.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

JUNIOR, or one who has served part time, for good-class retail in the country. Particulars and photo to Carlton & Sons, Hornenslie.

WHOLESALE Drug Trade.—Required a Laboratory Man. Full particulars to "Rhei," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A JUNIOR or Improver, for a Mixed Country Family Business; one from the Western counties preferred. Apply, with references, to W. Wise, Chemist, Launceston.

FOR about six Months.—Qualified Assistant, of good address; not under 24; indoors. Photo, height, salary, &c., to B. Whitrow, 15 St. John's Road, Tnnbridge Wells.

WANTED, Qualified Managers (outdoors); aged about 30; London experience not necessary. Enclose photo and give particulars to A. W., 4 Balliol Road, Bootle, Liverpool.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—Junior Qualified Assistants, with first-class experience and references; liberal terms. Apply to Dakin Brothers, Creechreh Lane, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, at once, outdoors, a good Junior; 20 to 22; accustomed to country trade; churchman. Apply, stating age, height, previous experience, and salary required, Sidney Payne, Wallingford.

A N Assistant to manage a country business where there is ample time for study; capital opportunity for a man wanting to work up for his examination; small salary given. Apply, with all particulars, to Lewis Vigis, Bath.

WANTED at once, Assistant for Dispensing Department; hours 8 to 8, Saturdays to 10; no Sunday trade; outdoors; state age, height, salary, and enclose photo. Henry Hodder & Co. (Lim.), Broad Street, Bristol.

FOR July 1st, an Assistant; indoors; not under 24 years of age; a steady, industrious, good counterman and dispenser, seeking a permanency preferred. Apply, personally if possible, to Robert Bird, Pharm. Chemist, 103 High Holborn, W.C.

WANTED, for middle of July; a respectable well-educated youth, as Improver, for light retail and dispensing; easy, comfortable berth for one suitable; time allowed for study and classes; undeniable reference. Address, E. B. Strutt, Saltley, Birmingham.

ENERGETIC Assistant, accustomed to working-class neighbourhood; outdoors; capable of taking entire charge; knowledge of French an advantage; salary 30s. per week; good prescriber, tooth extractor. Apply personally before 12 o'clock, 104 Farringdon Road, E.C.

AT ONCE, Junior Assistant, outdoors (board and lodge himself), to partly manage a branch; no heavy or dirty work; ample time for study; would suit one reading for examination. State salary, usual particulars, and references to Wm. Sheppard Poll, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Great Yarmouth.

CORRESPONDENCE Clerk wanted, accustomed to general Office routine and the invoicing of Foreign Orders; applicants should possess knowledge of French, German, and Spanish; state age, experience, and salary expected. Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, North London Chemical Works, Holloway, N.

ADVERTISER wishes to engage an Assistant with view to early succession, in an increasing Mixed Cash Business in popular inland watering place; shop nicely fitted and well stocked; house large and convenient; capital required about £700. M. N. O., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

COMPETENT indoor Assistant, by July 15, for Mixed country business with Wines and Spirits; aged 23 or 24; abstainer, and one desiring permanency preferred; must be well recommended, and able to take sole charge when required. Apply with full particulars, and enclose carte, to George Peacock, Chemist, Kirbymoorside, Yorks.

WANTED, about July 1, a competent, trustworthy Assistant, about 24 for a Mixed Chemist and Stationer's Business in the country; outdoors; hours 7.30 to 8; no Sunday duty; apprentice kept; one seeking a permanency preferred. Full usual particulars to Crowder & Son, Wholesale and Retail Chemists, &c., Barton-on-Humber.

CHEMIST required for Ironstone Pits; one accustomed to deal with Cleveland, Northamptonshire, or Lincolnshire Ironstone preferred. Address, letters only, H. J. P., care of Mr. F. Algar, 11 Clement's Lane, London, E.C., stating age, if married or single, length and nature of experience, where last engaged, when could enter on duties, and salary required.

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND.

WANTED, a Manager to take entire charge of the Drug Department and superintend the general business; a Gentleman of extensive experience in the purchasing of Drugs, and capable of furnishing contracts, with a knowledge of the country, accustomed to travel, will be preferred; age under 40; security will be required. Apply, by letter, to Dr. Montgomery, the Secretary of the Hall, on or before June 28.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

JUNIOR, aged 21, for July and August. 12 William Street, Newark.

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ASSISTANT, aged 24; highest reference. "Statim," 16 Macklin Street, Derby.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; mixed business. "Chemist," Coleshill, Warwickshire.

ASSISTANT or Manager for Branch; qualified. "Alpha," 195 Arundel Street, Sheffield.

LOCUM; town or country; now disengaged; 37. Davis, 34 Mayton Street, Holloway, N.

LOCUM-TENENS; town or country; aged 40; qualified. "Chemist," Medical Hall, Llandudno.

AS Assistant in good-class Dispensing business; passed Minor. H. Ellerker, 4 High Skellgate, Ripon.

ASSISTANT; Mixed Retail; Midlands; 14 years' experience. X. Z., Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; disengaged; terms moderate. Harold, 20 Pulross Road, Brixton, S.W.

TEMPORARY; qualified; well up Retail; Registered Dentist. 73 Shakespeare Road, South Hornsey.

ASSISTANT (23); 7 years' experience; height 5 ft. 8 in. Spencer, Earls Shilton, Hineley, Leicestershire.

MANAGER or Senior; 11 years' experience; excellent testimonials. M., Temple News Rooms, Fleet Street.

LOCUM-TENENS during absence, &c.; high references; good address. "Ph. Chemist," 39 Powis Square, W.

AS Junior or Dispenser; nominal salary. "Ergote," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER Branch; temporary meanwhile; qualified; married; experienced. "Ixion," 75 Hill Street, Peckham.

AS Junior; aged 20; height 5 feet 8 inches; good references; abstainer; Dissenter. "Rica," 46 Beech Street, Crews.

JUNIOR; 22; Minor qualification; London preferred; where one or more assistants are kept. 32 Marine Parade, Brighton.

ASSISTANT; good Counterman and Dispenser; 12 years' experience; excellent references. "Senior," 103 High Holborn, W.C.

WANTED, a situation as Dispenser; aged 24; 10 years' good references. J. Buckingham, 6 Silver Street, Wisbech, Cambs.

COMPETENT Assistant, or Branch Manager; aged 27; height 5 ft. 8 in.; married. E. C., 12 Emily Terrace, Putney, S.W.

MANAGER of Branch, Dispenser to Surgeon, or temporary; disengaged; aged 28; good references. "Dallas," 153 Essex Road, Islington.

JUNIOR, in good dispensing business; 4½ years' experience; good references; aged 20; tall. "Chemist," Post Office, Swinton Bridge, Rotherham.

MANAGER of Business or Dispenser to Institution; married; no family; aged 31; Minor; experienced; testimonials. "Alpha," Wadenhoe Rectory, Oundle.

LOCUM-TENENS.—Long experience; abstainer; good references; duty faithfully discharged. "Veritas," 10 Bond Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

AS Assistant or Manager; unqualified; good general experience, country; single (35); abstainer; disengaged. "Chemicus," 12 Chapel Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

BRANCH Manager or otherwise; over 20 years' experience; excellent references; qualified; successful as branch manager. "Sulphonal," 34 Addington Street, Ramsgate.

M. R. S. SMITH, 15 St. James' Square, Bristol, takes Confidential Management during absence or illness, or Branch; varied experience; disengaged for first week in July.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

WANTED, Chemists as Agents for "Griffin's Weed Exterminator"; liberal commission allowed; no risk. Please apply to William Griffin, Agricultural Chemist, Luda Works, Louth, Lincolnshire.

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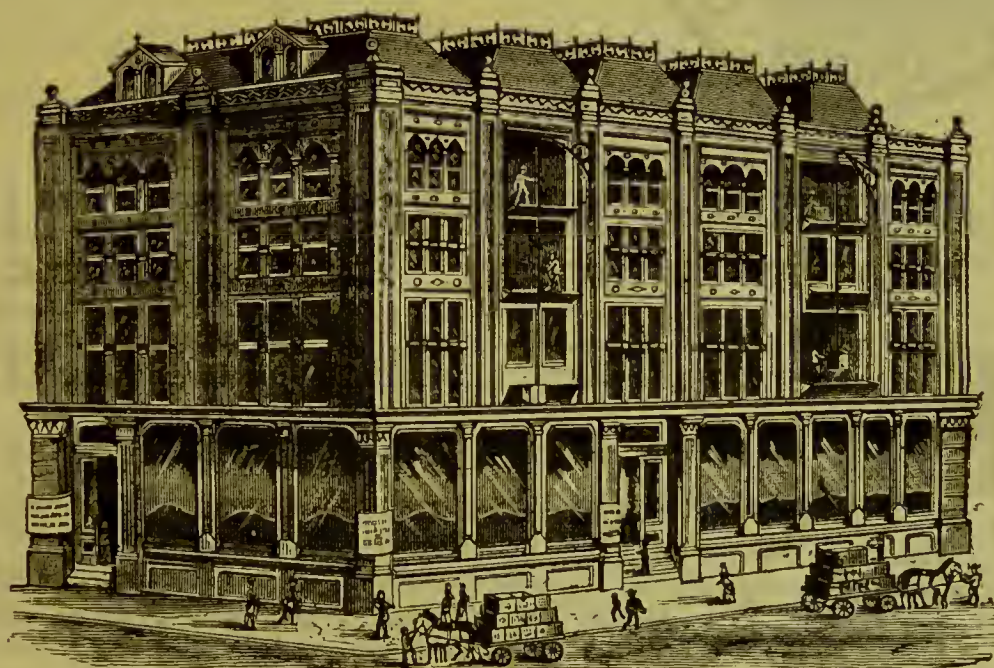
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A VALUABLE AGENCY

SHOULD SELL THE

"SPRING BLOSSOM" CEYLON TEA.

Read what our Agents say about it, and *notice the recent dates of the following Unsolicited Testimonials,*
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March 20, 1889.—"A lady customer of ours says 'She never tasted nicer Tea in all her life.'"
March 7, 1889.—"My customers seem to like your Tea very much, in every instance purchasing the same again."
January 8, 1889.—"Your 'Spring Blossom' seems to take well in this neighbourhood, and hope we shall continue to be your only agent in this place—several of our customers will have no other."
December 14, 1888.—"My customers speak very highly of your Teas."
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October 18, 1888.—"My trade in 'Spring Blossom' is increasing."
September 26, 1888.—"My customers say it is the best Tea they ever drank at the price."
September 4, 1888.—"The 'Spring Blossom' is selling very well."
August 20, 1888.—"I am glad to say it continues to give great satisfaction, and I am gaining a number of new customers by the sale of it."

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4-oz. Jars....."	6/7"	19/9	1-oz. Jars....."	3/0"	3/0

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CLASSIFIED LIST OF ALL ADVERTISERS

Whose Announcements appear in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." Those whose Names do not appear above are published in one of the other issues of this month.

AERTD & MINRIS Apollinaris (Hungarian) Aperient Water, Diamond Mark, Friedrichshall Apollinaris) Barnett and Foster Catley Abbey Mineral Water Carter and Wright Chemists' Aerated Waters Association. Ellis (Ruthin) Hassall and Co. (Citric Acid Phospho) Hay, W. Idris and Co. Ingram and Royle Jewshury and Brown Kilmound and Co. Mills and Co. (Bourne) Schacht, W., & Co. (Kronen- quelle) Taylor, T. and F. J. [See GINGER ALE.]	ACETIC ACID Dunn and Co. Greiff, R. W., and Co. Morris and Callard (Salts) AGENCIES ABROAD Australian Drug Co. Cocking and Co. (Japan) Felton, Grimwade and Co. (Melbourne) Fougera and Co. (New York) Kempthorne, Prosser & Co. N.Z. Lenaon, B. G., and Co. Levy, Jules Peako, Allen and Co. Petersen, P. J., and Co. Prosser, Taylor and Co. Qualtrough, A. R. Roberts (Paris, &c.) Rocko, Tempelitt and Co. (Mel- bourne) Soul, W. H., and Co. APPARATUS Brachler and Co. (Automatic Distilling) Clarke, S. (Food Warmer and Bed Tray) McClough, B. and E. (Lemon Squeezer) Orme (Scientific) Perken, Son and Rayment Wedgwood & Sons (Mortars) AMMONIA May and Baker. White, A., and Sons Woolley, Sons and Co.	BAKING POWDER Dunn, W. G., and Co. Goodall, Backhouse and Co. BANDAGES Bailey, W. H., and Son Robinson and Sons Schutze, F., and Co. Seabury and Johnson BATH GLOVES Maw, Son and Thompson, S. BEESWAX Bowdloar, W. H., and Co. BICARB. SODA Brunner, Mond and Co., Lim. Gaskell, Doacon and Co. Howards and Sons May and Baker BISMUTH. PREP. Hearon, Squire and Francois Hewlett and Sons Howards and Sons May and Baker Symes and Co. White, Alfred, and Sons BLOOD MIXTURE Liaison and Midland Counties Drug Co. BOTANIC BEER Newball and Mason	BOOKS Dr. Dobell Gurney and Jackson Hargreaves, Dr. James, Dr. Prosser Lewis, H. K. Pritchett, W. E. Whitla, W., M.D. BOTTLES Aire and Calder Bottle Co. (Ld.) Barnott and Foster Barrett, R. H. Brady and Hinchcliffe Brett's (Lim.) Evans, Sons and Co. Fitch, W. B., and Co. Hearn, E. A., and Co. Hunt, W. F. (Caps) Isaacs and Co. Kilner Bros. Lang, Jonas, and Co. Lang, Jules, and Co. Maw, Son and Thompson Pothe, H., and Co. Sanders, H. G., and Son Shirley, A. W. Toogood BRUSHES Bailey, C. J., and Co. Dukas and Co. Goad and Co. (Tooth) Sutton, O., and Co. (Tooth) BUTTER COLR. & C. Oldfield, Pattinson and Co. Tomlinson and Hayward	BOXES Austin and Co. (Cardboard) Ayrton and Saunders Chalmers, W. B. Jahncke, E. Noakes, B., and Co. Owen, J., Jr. Parmenter, I. W. & Co. Lim. Robinson and Sons Self-Opening Tin Box Co. CAMPHOR Howards and Sons Keene and Ashwell (Homœo- May and Baker (pathio) CARMINE Bush, W. J., and Co. CSCRA SAGRADA Duncan, Flockhart and Co. Evans, Sons and Co. Ferris and Co. Moss, J., and Co. Squire and Sons CAPSULES Denoual, J. (Medicinal) Duncan, Flockhart and Co. Evans, Sons and Co. Hooper, B., and Co. Maw, S., Son and Thompson Robertson, J., and Co.
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CAPSULES**(METALLIC)**

Betts and Co.
Melin, C. (Machins)
Sanders, H. G., and Son

CATALOGUE

Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
May, Roberts and Co.
Newbery, F., and Sons
Sanger and Son

CEMENT

Foulke, W. J.
Kay Bros., Ltd.

CHALK PRECIP.

Dunn and Co.
Levermore, Ang., and Co.
White, A., and Sons

CHEMICALS

Andreas, Oscar and Co.
Bramwell and Son
Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd.
Bueh, W., Son and Co.
Dunn and Co.
Fletcher Fletcher and Stevenson
Fuerst Bros.
Gaskell, Deacon and Co. (Bicarbonate of Soda)
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Greiff and Co.
Hill, A. S., and Son
Howards and Son (Pharm.)
Kuhn, B.
Levermore, Ang., and Co.
Lofthouse and Saltmer
May and Baker
Morris and Callard
Moss and Co.
Prunk, Davis and Co.
Stern, G. and G. (Pumiline)
Smith, T. and H., and Co.
Tynke and King
White, A., and Sons
Zimmermann, A. and M.

CHEST PROTECTRS

Hockin, Wilson and Co.
Maw, Son & Thompson, S.
Sanger and Sons
Solport Bros.
Schutze, F., and Co.
Wood, V.

CHL. OF POTASH

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Hooper, B., and Co.

CHLORIDE OF LIME

Government Sanitary Co.
National Chemical Co.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD

Rowland, L.

CHLORODYNE

Davenport (Browne's)
Freeman, R.

Towle, A. P., and Son

CHLOROFORM, &c.

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., and Son
Smith, T. and H., and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney
Zimmermann, A., and Son

CITRIC ACID

Hassalls (Phospho)

COCAINE-HYDRO.

Howards and Sons

COCA WINE

Armbricht, Nelson and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
French Hygienic Soc.

COCOA & CHOCOLTE

Cadbury Bros
Fry and Sons
Rowatree and Co.
Sebelhler Bros. and Co.
Van Houten's Cocoa

COD-LIVER OIL

Brekke and Howlid
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hill, A. S., and Son
Jensen, J., and Co. (Limited)
Lofthouse and Saltmer
North Medicine Co.
Oppenheimer Bros. and Co.
Smith, T. J.
Woolley, Sons and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney

COFFEE

Symington and Co. (Coffee Essence)

COLPSIBLE TUBES

Betts and Co.
Brooks, Peel and Co.
Sanders, H. G., and Son

COMPRESSED**MEDICINES**

Allen and Hanburys
Blyton, T. Bage, and Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Hooper, B., and Co.
Leo and Co.
Martindale, W.
Wyleys and Co.

CONFECTIONERY

Blyton, T. Bage, and Co.
Copal Varnish Co. (Colours)
Gibson, R., and Sons
Kerfoot, T.
Pascall, J.
Warrick Brothers

CONCENTRATED**LIQUORS**

Evans, Sons and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

CORN CURES

Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Robinson, B.
Seabury & Johnson (Plasters)
Thompson, M. P.
Young, H.

COTTON WOOL

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Robinson and Sons (Abernat.)
Singer, J., and Sons
Seabury and Johnson

CRSHD LINSEED

Mumford, G. S.

DENTIFRICES

Jewshury and Brown
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Newbery and Sons
Sutton, O., and Co.
Thompson and Copper
Woode, W. (Arecia Nut)

DISINFECTANTS

Government Sanitary Co.
Hamilton and Co.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds
National Chemical Co.
Seabury and Johnson
Smittas Co.

DISINTEGRATORS

Carter, J. H.

DOG MEDICINES

Spratts (Patent)
DRUGGISTS' SUN.
Ayrton and Saunders
Barclay and Sons (Limited)
Evans, Lescher and Webb
Evans, Sons, and Co. (Savars)
Good and Co.
Hill, A. S., and Son
Hockin, Wilson and Co.
Idris and Co.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Lynch and Co.
Marriot, E., and Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
May, Roberts and Co.
Sanger and Sons
Sebutze and Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co.
Toogood, W.
Warren, A. and J.
Wood, Vincent

DRUMS, CANS, &c.

Noakes and Co.

DYES

Prunk, Davis and Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.
Shirley, A. W.

EFFERVESCENT

Allen and Hanbury
ELECTRIC APPAR.
Berry, F. H.
Darton, F., and Co.
Gent and Co.
Orme and Co.

EMBROCATION

Clarkson and Co.
Elliman, Sons and Co.

ENEMAS

Bailey, W. H., and Son
Ingram and Son
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Sanger and Son
Schutze, F., and Co.

ENGRAVERS

Barker, W., and Son
Cowan, J. R. (Glass)
Harris, A. J. (Glass)

ESSENTIAL OILS

Boehm, F.
Cocking (Japan Peppermint)
Cummock, J.
Duckworth and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
May and Baker
Stevenson and Howell
Symes and Co.
Treat, E. C.
Warrick Brothers
Wright, Layman and Umney

ETHER

Duncan, Flockhart and Co. (Chloro)
Howards and Son
Mny and Baker
Robbie, A., and Sons
Woolley, Sons and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney

ESSENCES, FRUIT

Beckett, W.
Brathay and Hinchliffe
Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.
Bush, W. J., and Co.
Carter and Wright
Cummock, J.
De Carle and Son
Duckworth and Co.
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Hay, W.
Idris and Co.
May and Baker
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.
Stoveuson and Howell
Tyner, P. (Anchovies)
Wilkinson, A., and Sons (Compressed Hops)

EXTRACT, MEAT

Austrinn Meat Co.
Bovril (Limited)
Brand and Co.
Denayer's Peptone Co.
Liebig Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID

Allen and Hanburys
Barber, G., and Co.
Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Moss and Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.
Potter and Clarke
Wright, Layman and Umney

FLESH GLOVES

Solport Bros.

FEEDING BOTTLES

Breffits, E. and Co., Ltd.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hearn, E. A., and Co.
Hockin, Wilson and Co.
Kilner Bros.
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Marriot, E., and Co.
May, Roberts and Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Limited)
Toogood, W.

FLY PAPERS

Ford, Shapland and Co.
Mather, W.
Tunbridge and Wright
Wilson & Co.

FILTERING

Andrews, R. W.
Doulton and Co.
Mawson, Swan and Weddell
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

FOOD (Infants' & Invalids')

Allen and Hanburys
Benger's Pancreatised
Bovril (Limited)
Brand and Co.
Dahl's Dyspepsia Cakes
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Hearon, Squire (Malted)
Liebig Co.
Mottershead & Co. (Benger's Food)
Nestle, H.

FORMULAE

Brooks, T.
GINGER ALE
Hay, W. (Essence)
Kimmond and Co.
Mills, R. M.

GLYCERINE

Fink and Co.
Price's Candle Co.
Van Geelkerken and Co.

GRANULAR PREP.

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Curtis and Co.
Evans, Sons and Co.
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hill, A. S., and Son
Kerfoot, T.
Wright, Layman and Umney

GUM

Fink (Aralie, &c.)
Knight and Co.
Levermore Ang., and Co.
Prunk, Davis and Co.

GUTTAPERCHA

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.

HAIR PREP.

Bates, F. W.
Brodie, J. (Imperial Hair Dye)
Cheesebrough Mfg. Co.

HERB BEER EXTS

Newhall and Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.
Potter and Clarke

HERBALISTS

Butler, McCulloch and Co.
Newhall and Mason (Extract of Herbs)
Potter and Clarke (Extract of Herbs)
Wilkinson, A., and Sons (Compressed Hops)

HOMOEOPATHIC

Eppe, J., and Co.
Gould, E., and Son
Keene and Ashwell
Leach and Koss
Thompson and Copper
Watson and Wntos
Wntis, J. J., and Co.

HOPS

Wilkinson, A., and Sons
HOP ALE ESSENCE
Hay, W.

HOSPITALS

Bollinghroke House
Loudon Homoeopathic
HYPOPHOSPHITES
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
Dunn and Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher and Co.
Symes and Co.
Tynke and King

INHALERS

Anderson and Adams
Evans Sons and Co.
Godfrey and Cooke
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Toogood, W.

INSECTICIDES

Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Snifford
Shorey, J. F.
Steiner and Co.
Vegt, G.

INK [See MARKING]

Bewley and Draper
Duncan, Flockhart

KETCHUP

Tyrer, P.

LARD

Ewen J.

LEECHES

Fitch and Nottingham
Potter and Clarke

LIME JUICE

Evans, Sons and Co.
Idris and Co.
Southwell, C., and Co.

LINT

Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Newsome, C.
Robinson and Sons
Seabury and Johnson

LOZENGES

Allen and Hanburys
Blyton, T. Bage, and Co.
Gibson, R., and Sons (Mansrs.)
Hill and Son
Kerfoot, T.
Martindale, W.
Pascall, J.
Raines and Co.
Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Carter, J. H.
Goodall, E. F.
Holroyd & Co. (Limited)
McFerran, J. A.
Melin, C. (Capsuling)
Werner and Pfleiderer

MAGNESIA

Andreas, Oscar, and Co.
Banner, E. E. (Citrate)
Dinneford
Henry, T. and W. (Caloined)
Hill and Sons, A. S.
Kerfoot, T. (Citrate)
Murray, Sir James, and Son
Southwell, C., and Co.

MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. (Kepler's)
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Oppenheimer Bros. and Co.

MARKING INKS

Barber, G., and Co. (Crimson)
Hickinson, J.

MEDICINE CHSTS

Day, Son and Hewitt (Veterinary)
Day and Sons (Veterinary)

MENTHOL

A. I. Menthol Depot, A. W.
Shirley, Proprietor
Cocking and Co.
Hockin, Wilson and Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Shirley, A. W.

MERCURIALS

Howards and Sons
May and Baker

METHYLATED

SPIRITS
Burrough, J.
Harvey, J. & W., and Co.
Jones and Co.
Phillips, G., and Co.

METHYLENE

Robbins, J., and Co.
MICROSCOPES
Darton, F., and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment

MILK

Nestle, H. (Condensed)
Swiss Milk Co.

MIXING

MACHINERY
Bracher and Co.
Carter, J. H.
Werner and Pfleiderer

MORPHIA

Macfarlan, J. F., and Co.
Smith, T. and H.

MUSTARD

Banner, E. R. (Oil)
Johnson, J. H. and S. (Ess. Oil)

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Colthurst and Harding
Gregory, W. (Devonshire Oils)
Prunk, Davis and Co.
Vogeler, The Charles A.

OPTICIANS

Darton, F., and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment
Raphael, J., and Co.

OINTMENT BASES

Albert and Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Cheesebrough (Vaseline)
Green, S. (Singleton's Eye)
Grindley (Petroleum Jelly)

PAPAIN FINKLER

Kuhn, B.
PARALDEHYDE
Zimmermann, A. and M.

PATENT MEDCNS

Albert and Co.
Armbricht, Nelson and Co.
Atkinson and Barber (Infant's Preserv)

Barolay and Sons (Limited)
Beecham (Pills)
Beedler, J., and Co.
Clarkson and Co.
Crouch, F. B. (Wafers)
Dahl's Dyspepsia Cakes
Edwards and Son
Evans, Leecher and Webb
Fennell's (Powders)
Fortescue & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Kemp, W. H.
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
Lincoln (Clarke's Mix.)
Mason, W. B.
May, Roberts and Co.
Morton, H. (Powders)
Newbery and Sons.
Oil of Olivet Co.
Polingdestre and Truman
Powell, A. E. and Co. (moon-seed Bitters)
Roberts and Co. (Foreign)
Sequan (Limited)
Singleton's Eye Ointment
Stedman, J. (Teething Powdr)
Swift's Specific Co.
Vogeler, The Charles A. Co.
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nerve)

PEPPERMINT OIL

Banner, E. R.
Cocking and Co.

PEPSINE, &c.

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Claridge and Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Newbery (Ingluvin)
Warner and Co. (Ingluvin)
Zimmermann

PERFUMERY,**FANCY SOAPS**

Biondean and Co.
Boehm, F.
Brocknell, Turner and Sons
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
Cheesebrough Manufacturing Co.
Chiswick Soap Co.
Colgate and Co.
Cook, E., and Co.
Durrant, Geo.
Ewen (Soaps)
Farina, J. M.
Foulke, W. J.
Gelston, P., and Co.
Graud Pils
Greensill, T. S., and Son
Mack, H.
Minn, C. A., and Co.
Maw, Son and Thompson
Newbery and Sons (Herdoes')
Pear's Soap
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Rouee & Co.
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)
Shipkoff and Co.
Shirley, A. W.
Travado, S., and Co.
Treat, K. C.
Vigle, L.
Violet
Warrick Brothers
Wedlake, M.
West, T. Okell's Mona
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)

PEROX. OF HYDR.

Dunn and Co.
Robbins and Co.

PHARM. PREPS.

Allen and Hanburys
Barron, Squire and Co.
Becker and Kireten
Billault
Boehm, F.
Brady and Martin
Burgoyne, Burdidge and Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chantcaud, G.
Chassning and Co.
Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
Farris and Co.
Fletcher (Lqrs. for Syrups)
Fuerst Bros.
Greiff, H. W., and Co.
Hearon, Squire and Francis
Hewlett and Son
Hill, A. S., and Son
Hooper, B., and Co.
Howards and Sons
Keith (Cone. Tinctures)
May and Baker (Phenacetine)
Roberts and Co., Vanolla & Co.
Symes and Co.
White, Alfred, and Sons
Willows, Francis and Butler
Woolley, Sons and Co.
Wyleys (Various)

PHOTOGRAPHIC

Botwright and Grey
Howards and Son (Chemicals)
Fry and Co. (Limited)
May and Baker
Marlon and Co.
Perken, Son and Rayment
White, Alfred, and Sons

PLASTERS

Cooper and Co.
Johnson and Johnson
Mather, W.
Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
Quilliam, J., and Co.
St. Dalmas, A. De
Seabury and Johnson
Smith, W. F.
Thompson, M. F.
Young, H.

PATENT AGENTS

Horn and Son
PILLS (Coated, &c.)
 Allen and Hanburys
 Baldwin, G., and Son.
 Beecham, Thomas
 Blair's Gout Pills
 Evans, Sons and Co.
 Hooper, Dr.
 Holloways
 McKesson and Robbins
 Newbery and Sons
 Sanger, J., and Sons
 Smith, W. F.
 Warner, W. R. (Coated)
 Wyllys and Co.

PILL MACHINES

Niblett, G. W.
 Robertson, J., & Co. (Coating)
 Toogood, W. (Coater)

PINE PRODUCTS

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
 Stern, G. and G.

PODOPHYLLIN, &c.

Keith, B., and Co
 Smith, T. and H.

PORCELAIN GOODS

Toogood, (E.C. Pots, regist.)

POLISHING

Bradley & Bourdas (Albatum)
 Oakey, John, and Sons
 Griffiths, T. M.

PRINTING

Bowers Bros.
 Cyclostyle Co.
 Davis, J., and Co. (Limited)
 Ford, Shapland and Co.
 Hannam and Co.
 Silverlock, H.
 Townsend, J. (Exeter)
 Zuccato and Wolff

PUMILINE

Stern, G. and G.

QUININE SALTS

Andreae, Oscar, and Co.
 Howards and Sons
 Kuhn, B.
 Zimmermann and Co.

RECIPES

Brooks, T.

RENNET

Duncan, Flockhart and Co.
 Oldfield, Pattinson and Co.

SACCHARIN

Allen and Hanburys
 Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.

SALICIN

Macfarlan and Co.
 Smith, T. and H., and Co.

SALOL

Kuhn, B.

SAUCES, PICKLES

Goodall, Backhouse and Co.
 Tyrer, P.

SCHOOLS, &c.

Bollingbrooke House
 Central School of Chemistry
 and Pharmacy
 City School of Chemistry and
 Pharmacy (Lim.)
 Liverpool School
 London Homeopathic and
 Medical School
 Manchester College
 School of Pharmacy, Broad
 Street
 South London School of
 Pharmacy, Lim.
 The School of Pharmacy
 Westminster College

SELTZOGENES

Brady and Hinchliffe
 Evans, Sons and Co.
 Fevre, T.
 Gerault, E. and Co.
 Idris and Co.
 May, Roberts and Co.

SHAVING

Hovenden and Sons
 Lloyd's, Mrs., Euxesie

SHEEP DIP

Cooper and Nephews
 Biggs, T.
 Fletcher, Bros. and Co.
 Grindley and Co.
 Hamilton and Co.
 Quibell Bros.
 Tomlinson and Hayward

SHOP FITTERS

Bowling and Govier
 Bygrave, J. and W.
 Corsan, J. R.
 Evans, Sons and Co.
 Harris, A. J.
 Howlett, S.
 Natali, E. (Show Cases)
 Pothe, H., and Co.
 Treble, G., and Son
 Yates, W. S.

SOAP

Chiswick Soap Co.
 Cook, E., and Co.
 Pears' Soap

SPIRIT

Boord and Son
 Burroughs (Pure and Methyl.)
 Harvey, J. W., and Co.
 Jones and Co. (Methyl.)
 Leslie, J., and Co.
 Macnair, J. and D., and Co.
 Phillips and Co.
 Smith, Stephen and Co.
 Witter, H., and Co.

SPONGE

Maw, Son & Thompson (Bags)
 Peterson M., and Co.

SPECTACLES

Botwright and Gray
 Darton, F., and Co.
 Raphael and Co.

STAMPS (RUBBER)

Hickisson, J.
 Pollard, A. W.

STOPPERS

Austin and Co. (Sprinklers)
 Barnett and Foster (The
 Eclipse)
 Saunders, H. G., and Son

STOVES

Clark, S. and Co.

SURGICAL

Ayrton and Saunders
 Bailey, W. H., and Son
 Barclay and Sons (Limited)
 Cocking, J. T.
 Eschmann Bros. and Walsh
 Haywood, J. H.
 Ingram and Son
 Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
 Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
 Milne, J.
 Robinson and Sons
 Schutze, F., and Co.
 Woolley, Sons and Co.
 Wood, Vincent

STARCH

Critchley (Gloss)

SUGAR

Gibson, R., and Sons

SULFONAL

Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.
 Greeff, R. W., and Co.
 May and Baker

SYPHONS

Barnett and Foster
 Brady and Hinchliffe
 Favarger and Co.
 Fevre, T.
 Gneret, E., and Co.
 Kilner Bros.
 Lang, Jules, and Co.
 Melin, C.

SYRUPS

Fletcher, Fletcher (Liquors)
 Idris and Co.
 Southwell, C., and Co.

TARTARIC ACID

Andreae, Oscar and Co.
 Greeff, R. W., and Co.

TEETHING PADS

Marriot, E., and Co

TIN CANISTERS

Noakes, B., and Co.

TEA

Cave, Johnson and Co.
 French and Langdals
 Gt. Tower St. Tea Co.
 Heseltine, Wm., and Son
 Santha Tea
 United Kingdom Tea Co. (Ld.)
 Walker and Dalrymple

THERMOMETERS

Berry, F. H.
 Darton, F., and Co.
 Hague, J. J.
 Perken, Son and Rayment

TOBACCO—**CIGARETTES**

Peacock, M. & R.

TOILET

Albucar Paper Co. (paper)
 Foulkes, W. J.
 Hopgood and Co.
 Mack, H.
 Mumford, G. S.
 Parisian Vapouriser Co.
 Sanitary Paper Co.
 Travado, S., and Co.
 Vigis, L.

TOOTH PASTE

Jewsbury and Brown
 Maw, Son and Thompson, S.
 Sutton, C., and Co. (Block)
 Wilson, A. (Bunter's)
 Woods, M. (Arecas)

TRADE MARKS

Horn and Son

TRUSSES

Bailey, W. H., and Son
 Haywood, J. H.

TYPE-WRITING

Hickisson (Rubber)
 Pollard, A. W.

URETHANE

Howards and Sons

VACCINATION

Renner, Dr. (Vaccine Lymph)
 Vaccine Association (Lymph)

VALUERS AND**TRANSF. AGENTS**

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Unequalled in their medicinal properties or in SOLUBILITY, the best ingredients being invariably employed.

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Suitable for Retail Sale, in screw-capped Pill Tubes. Not liable to Stamp Duty unless specially recommended or sold as "Proprietary."

No. 142. Gran. Cath. Comp. (Little Cathartic Granules).

Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-5 gr.; Ext. Hyoscy., 1-20 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Nuc. Vom., 1-20 gr.; Ol. Res. Capsici, 1-20 gr.
 Dose 1 to 4.

Per 1,000,
 in Plain Bottle,
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Per Small Stoppered
 Vase, with painted
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Per Stoppered Vase,
 with painted glass
 label. (5,000.)
 21/.

An "all-round" Antibilious Pill, which has found favour wherever introduced, is
 "No. 120" ("Pil. Cathartic and Liver").

No. 120. Pil. Cathartic and Liver.

R. Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Ext. Colocynth, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.;
 Pv. Soc. Aloes, 1 gr.; Pv. Scammony, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.;
 Pv. Saponis, 1-8 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyami, 1-8 gr.;
 Gingerine, 1-8 gr. Dose, 2 to 4 pills as a
 purgative, 1 to 2 pills as an aperient.

Per 1,000,
 in Plain Bottle,
 4/.

Per Stoppered Vase,
 with painted glass
 label,
 6/4.

Per Bottle (Bulk)
 of 5,000,
 18/9.

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IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS

NEW AND REVISED PRICE LIST.

EVERY Dealer in Medicine, who reads *The Chemist & Druggist*, is invited to send to us for our New and Revised Price List for "ST. JACOBS OIL." . . . Also for new, original and attractive designs in Advertising matter, which will be sent forward, carriage paid, on receipt of Chemist's Card.

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SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THE

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS, &c.

EXHIBITED BY THEM AT THE

PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE STANDS:—

Stand No. 575.—British Food Section.—Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Kepler Malt Extract, Kepler Extract of Malt in Cod-liver Oil, and Beef and Iron Wine.

Stand No. 311.—British Industrial Section.—Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Tabloids, Pinol and Preparations, Lanoline and Preparations, Medicine Chests, Hypodermic Tabloids and Hypodermic Tabloid Cases, Tincture Presses, Pharmaceutical Stills, Bishop's Salts, &c.

Stand No. 289.—American Section.—Lundborg's Perfumes, New York.

Edenia, Tally-ho, Fascination, Goya Lily, Alpine Violet, Lily of the Valley, and Maréchal Niel Rose.

THE SILVER FOUNTAIN,

which is a gem in its way, will form a very attractive feature of this Exhibition, as it did at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and at the American Exhibition (London) in 1887. Visitors to the Exhibition will have an opportunity of testing these delicious Perfumes.

Stand No. 267.—American Section.—Colgate & Co., New York.

Cashmere Bouquet Soap and Cashmere Bouquet Extract.

Stand No. 594.—American Section.—Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York.

Digestive Ferments, such as Pepsin in Powder and Scales, Trypsin, Zymine (Ext. Pancreatis), Zymine Peptonising Powders, Zymine Tabloids, Zymine Comp. Tabloids, Zymised Suppositories, Hazeline, and growing plants of the *Hamamelis Virginica*.

When visiting the Paris Exhibition, Medical Men and Chemists are cordially invited to make appointments with friends at our Stands, where chairs will be provided for their use. A Register for the Names and Addresses will be kept at our Exhibit in the British Industrial Section, Stand No. 311.

N.B.—The attendants at the various stands will be pleased to furnish visitors with all information desired.

Appended is a List of the Awards received for the above Preparations:—

Adelaide Exhibition, 1887—4 Diplomas of the First Class.

American Exhibition (London), 1887—12 Medals and Certificates.

Anglo-Danish Exhibition (London), 1888—Diploma of Honour.

Barcelona Exhibition, 1888—2 Gold Medals.

Brussels Exhibition, 1888—2 Gold Medals.

Calcutta, 1883-4—3 Gold Medals, 4 Silver Medals, 5 Bronze Medals, and 2 Certificates.

Cardiff Exhibition, 1888—1 Gold Medal.

Edinburgh Exhibition, 1886—1 Silver Medal.

Liverpool Exhibition, 1886—1 Gold Medal.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Exhibition, 1887—1 Gold Medal and 3 Silver Medals.

Nice Exhibition, 1883-4—1 Gold Medal.

Ostend Exhibition, 1888—7 Gold Medals, 1 Silver Medal, and Diploma of Honour.

Health Exhibition (Bolton), 1887—1 Bronze Medal.

Health Exhibition (London), 1884—1 Silver Medal and 1 Bronze Medal.



PETROLEUM "PETROLATUM" JELLY.

PURE — NEUTRAL — COLOUR, LIGHT STRAW.

To meet the large demand for a SECOND Quality of Petroleum Jelly, we are now offering "Petrolatum," a Superior Article to any other on the Market.

Put up in ...	5-lb. Tins.	50-lb. Tins (Two Tins in a Case).	Barrels, about 3 cwt. each.
Net Prices ...	46/8	42/-	35/- per cwt.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 42 Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.
OR OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

CAUTION.—"Petrolatum" is not equal to or intended as a substitute for our mark "VASELINE."

B. W. & CO.'S Hypodermic Tabloid Cases.

Equipped with a B. W. & Co. Hypodermic Pocket Case, the physician has a more complete armamentarium for procedure in emergencies than is elsewhere procurable.



15s.

This is the most complete and convenient Hypodermic Case ever introduced, and has been adopted by the leading physicians throughout the world.

Used on the principal steamships under requirement of the new medical regulations of Board of Trade.

HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS.

PREPARED BY BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

The Lancet reports that—"they are readily soluble and not at all irritating." They present the advantages that the dose is always accurate, the active principle unchangeable, and that they are compact and perfectly soluble.



Tube of Hypodermic Tabloids.

LIST.

Aconitin ...	1-260 gr.	Hydrarg. Perchlor. ...	1-60 and 1-30 gr.
Aloin ...	1 gr.	Hyoscyamin ...	1-80 and 1-10 gr.
Apomorphine ...	1-15 and 1-10 gr.	Ilyoscine ...	1-200 and 1-75 gr.
Atropin Sulph. 1-150, 1-100, and 1-60 gr.		Morphine Bi-Meconate, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, and 1-3 gr.	
Caffein Sodii-Salicylate ...	1-2 gr.	Morphine Sulphate, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1-3, and 1-2 gr.	
Codein Phosphate ...	1-4 gr.	Morphine and Atropin combinations.	
Cocaine ...	1-6 gr. and 1-3 gr.	Pilocarpin ...	1-10, 1-3, and 1-2 gr.
Colchicin ...	1-100 gr.	Quinine Hydrobromate ...	1-2 gr.
Cornutin ...	1-60 gr.	Sclerotinic Acid ...	1-2 and 1 gr.
Curare ...	1-12 gr.	Strophanthin ...	1-500 gr.
Digitain ...	1-100 gr.	Strychnine, 1-150, 1-100, and 1-60 gr.	
Ergotinin ...	1-150 gr. and 1-300 gr.		
Eserin ...	1-100 gr.		
Homatropin (unirritating) ...	1-250 gr.		

Supplied in Tubes of 12 to 20 Tabloids at 12s. per dozen tubes.

Subject to usual discount.

DRAPER'S INK (DICHROIC)

THE NEW BLACK INK, different from anything else ever produced.

Writing becomes a pleasure when this Ink is used. It has been adopted by the principal Banks, Public Offices, and Railway Companies throughout Ireland.

It writes almost instantly full black.
Does not corrode Steel Pens.
Dries rapidly on the Paper.
Is cleanly to use, and not liable to blot.

Flows easily from the Pen.

Blotting-paper may be applied at the moment of writing.

In Jars, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Can be obtained, in London, through Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, Farringdon Street; W. EDWARDS and SON, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; F. NEWBERRY and SON, Newgate Street; S. MAW, SON, and THOMPSON, Aldersgate Street; HAYDEN and CO., 10 Warwick Square, Paternoster Row; HOVENDE and SONS, City Road; AYRTON and SAUNDERS, Duke Street, Liverpool; GOODALL, BACKHOUSE and CO., Leeds; JNO. HEYWOOD John Dalton Street, Manchester; JAMES HEMINGTON, 6 Moor Street, Birmingham; HENRY HODDER, Broad Street, Bristol.

BEWLEY & DRAPER, Limited, DUBLIN.

See "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," December 15th. 1874.

BENGER'S PREPARATIONS

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

"Mr. Benger's admirable Preparations."—LANCET.

LIQUOR PANCREATICUS (BENGER).

For preparing peptonised or partially digested milk, soups, &c. Bottles, 2/6, 4/6, and 8/6, with full directions.

BENGER'S PEPTONISING POWDERS.

Colourless, odourless, and soluble. One will peptonise a pint of milk, &c., in 10 to 15 minutes. Boxes of 12 powders, 2/6.

LIQUOR PEPTICUS (BENGER).

An exceedingly active fluid pepsin. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls with meals. Bottles, 3/6, 5/6, and 10/6.

BENGER'S PEPTONISED BEEF JELLY.

A delicious quick restorative; will keep in any climate. Tins, 2/ each.

BENGER'S PEPTONISED CHICKEN JELLY.

A nutritive delicacy for Invalids. Tins, 2/ each.

BENGER'S FOOD (Pancreatised).

For Infants, Children, and Invalids. This delicious and highly nutritive food is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. Tins, 1/6, 2/6, 5/6, and 10/6.

BENGER'S NEW ESSENCE OF RENNET.

For making pure whey, junkets, &c. Bottles, 1/ each.

BENGER'S PREPARATIONS are obtainable through all leading Wholesale Houses or of the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. PAINE & F. B. BENGER), PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, MANCHESTER.



ESTABLISHED 1859.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES:

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND NEW YORK.

Published every Saturday.

Subscription 10s. per year, payable in advance; dating from the commencement of any month.

Supplied only to persons connected with the Trade.

Post free to every country in the world. Single copies 4d. each.

Cheques or Postal Orders should be payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN & CO.

Supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies, who have adopted THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as their official organ:—

The Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The Midland Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The Hobart Chemists' Association.

The Launceston Pharmaceutical Association.

South African Pharmaceutical Association.

For Australasian subscribers the subsidiary journal, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST OF AUSTRALASIA, is included.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.—Wholesale manufacturing firms are advised that our usual summer number will be issued on July 27. It will be exceptional in point of style, and as nearly perfect in respect of circulation to British and Colonial druggists as our lengthy experience can make it. We shall be glad to make early arrangements for advertisements in this important issue, and recommend the opportunity (which will not recur this year) for the insertion and distribution of trade-lists and circulars in the most economical and effective manner.

WE have pleasure in announcing to Continental subscribers that henceforth, by arrangement with the post offices of the various countries, subscriptions to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be paid at any post office in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Norway, Russia, and Sweden at our rates, namely 10s. per annum including postal delivery to subscribers in any of those countries. Subscriptions may date from the first issue of any month.

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALITIES.

37/112. W. H. C. sends us the following, which, he says, is one of the finest of remedies:—

For Choleraic Diarrhœa.

Acid. sulph. aromat.	4 drachms
Spiritus atheris	4 "
Tinet. chloroformi eo.	1 ounce
" camph. comp.	1½ "
Spiritus menthæ pip.	3 drachms
Ext. hæmatoxyli	4 "
Aq. camphoræ, ad	12 ounces

Dose: Two tablespoonfuls for the first dose; and one tablespoonful every two, three, or four hours afterwards, according to the urgency of the diarrhœa.

This medicine must be preceded by a full teaspoonful of castor oil, and given only if the diarrhœa continues after the action of the oil has ceased.

Dandelion Cocoa.

Extract of dandelion	9 oz.
Distilled water	36 "
Lump sugar	2 lbs. 12 oz.
Trinidad flake cocoa	4½ lbs.

Simmer carefully on a slow fire, stirring constantly. When the mixture is perfectly smooth, and a small portion placed on a marble slab sets firm remove from the fire and allow to cool. Before it sets stir in sp. vini rect. 7 oz. and pot at once.

Half-pound covered pots sell for 1s. 6d.

Cough Elixir.

Glycerin.	3xij.
Syr. rhœad.	3ij.
Eth. chlor. (1 in 10)	3xxxvj.
Liq. earmini	3ij.
Morphine mur.	gr. xij.
Acid. sulph. dil.	3xx.
" hyarocyan. dil. B.P.	m240
Aque ad	fl. 3xxx

Dose: 3j. ex aquâ calid. (adult dose).

The above closely resembles a much-advertised remedy.
TULIP.

Aromatic Ozoniser.

Take good clean pitch pine sawdust, any quantity; mix with each pound of it—

Ol. pini sylv.	3j.
" eucalypt.	3ss.
" lavand.	3ij.
" cedri	3ij.

Fill up waste tins, such as empty infants' food tins, and cover neatly with glazed paper, and label suitably. This is a saleable article, very useful in cases of illness when carbolic acid is disliked.—Heder.

Toilet Paste.

Adipis benz.	3j.
Ceræ flav.	3j.
" alb.	3ij.
Calaminaris alb.	3j.
Carminii	gr. ss.

M. s. a., and perfume to taste with otto roseæ, ol. limettæ, and ess. musk.

A French woman, who made a paste which the above closely resembles, has left England for Austria, and has no successor. She has been charging 30s. for a 1½-oz. upright covered pot of the paste. It is used by ladies of fashion as a beautifier of the skin.—Heder.

Brown Hard Spirit Varnish.

Shellac	5 oz.
Benzoin	1 "
Resin	1 "
Methylated spirit	1 pint

Or,

Shellac	2 lbs.
Resin	3 "
Gum thus	4 oz.
Meth. spt.	6 pints

R. B. (65/15.)

Provincial Reports.

Items of news, and newspapers containing matters of interest to the trade, sent to the Editor, will much oblige.

BIRMINGHAM.

THE EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT.—Mr. Marshall Freeman, chemist, of Birmingham, has written some vigorous letters to the local press setting forth the opinion of the general body of shop assistants on the question of early closing. Mr. Freeman claims authority to deal with the subject on the ground that he has personally experienced the hardships of toiling behind a counter 15½ hours per day on the first five days of the week, with 17½ on Saturday, and Sunday evening duty in addition. His letters have aroused considerable interest in the matter.

BRIGHTON.

ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.—ANNUAL EXCURSION.—On Monday a party of about twenty chemists assembled at the railway station, amongst them Messrs. W. D. Savage (President of the Association), W. W. Savage, W. Cornish, Costerton, Jago, Harris, Fenner, Histed, Smith, Caton, Gwatkin, Salmon, Williamson, Marshall Leigh (hon. sec.) and Dr. Newsholme, and journeyed to Ford Junction, where, close by, Alderman Cox awaited them on board the yacht *Sissie*, which took them down the river as far as Littlehampton, after which they returned with the tide, passing Ford, Arundel, and proceeding as far as Amberley, where photographs of the yacht and party were taken. Thereafter the yacht steamed to the Duke of Norfolk's park, and, disembarking, the party found under the trees there a sumptuous luncheon, to which they did full justice. This over, Mr. W. D. Savage pleasantly referred to the genial kindness of their host in providing these annual treats, and proposed his health, Dr. Newsholme also adding a few remarks. Mr. Alderman Cox, replying, said it was always his sincere pleasure to meet chemists and to render them any assistance in his power. He knew that in many cases, although chemists were educated men, their returns were extremely small, and was conscious that there was nothing more distressing than the struggle for existence amongst chemists. More than fifty years ago he commenced business, and he thought he knew the difficulties of young men in starting business, and heartily sympathised with them in all their troubles.

Mr. Jago next proposed "The Brighton Association of Pharmacy."

Mr. W. D. Savage, in responding, spoke chiefly of the Pharmaceutical Society and its journal. The former he considered did its work well, and was not sufficiently appreciated. On the other hand, he thought there was great room for improvement in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. Mr. Marshall Leigh also responded. He expressed the great indebtedness which the chemists of Brighton felt to their host for his kindness, and in regard to the Association he thought these excursions tended to carry out one of its objects, viz., the encouragement of the social relationship of men who were divided by rival interests, and often by feelings of envy and jealousy. Proceeding, Mr. Leigh remarked that it was very desirable that the ordinary meetings of the Association should be much better attended. The lines—

You call spirits of the vasty deep,
But w'il they come when they are called?

reminded him of the circulars he had issued convening meetings, and as a result only a very few attended. Mr. W. W. Savage then proposed the health of Mr. Alderman Cox's two sons, and Mr. Arthur Cox responded. After other toasts, the party returned to the yacht and steamed down the river to the Bridge Hotel, where Mrs. Cox dispensed tea and other refreshments. A ramble in the neighbourhood of the Park and Swanborne Lake, and the return to Brighton, brought one of the most successful excursions in the annals of the Association to a close.

LIVERPOOL.

SALE OF MEDICATED WINES.—During the autumn of last year several letters appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* on the illegality of selling medicated wines other than those of the British Pharmacopœia without a licence. A chemist of this city, desiring to place himself in a legal position with regard to this matter, received due courtesy both from the local excise and the Board of Inland Revenue, and now furnishes the following particulars, which show how unsatisfactory the law is as affecting pharmacy in this respect. By the excise officer the applicant was informed that if he obtained a wine licence he would be subject to the usual inspection, &c., and would have to relinquish his methylated spirit licence, as the two could not be held by the same person. It was explained that to do this latter would be inconsistent with the requirements of the business, and the case as a typical one was laid before the authorities of Somerset House, with a request for a solution of the difficulty. This was accompanied by an 8-oz. sample of cocoa wine and an inquiry whether this, being strictly medicinal, might be sold without a licence; but if not, whether the use of a patent-medicine stamp to cover the amount would not meet the case. This brought a reply from the Board, stating "that an article corresponding in character with the sample sent to this office can only be sold under the authority of a foreign wine licence"; and, further, "that wine cannot legally be sold on the same premises with methylated spirits; but if you will consent to either the wines or the methylated spirit being received, kept, and sold in sealed bottles only, and to the respective stocks being stored in separate rooms, the Board will be prepared to consider whether a relaxation of the law can be made in your favour." In response to this a letter was sent proposing to use a British wine weaker in spirit and to increase the quantity of cocoa. The Board intimated that if a sample of the proposed preparation were sent it would be examined "with a view to ascertaining whether it conforms to the Board's regulations for the sale of cocoa wine without an excise licence." The sample was sent, and it was pointed out that there was a limit to which the strength of cocoa wine, taken in doses of from one to two tablespoonfuls, could be increased with safety to the public. After examination the reply came that "cocoa wine corresponding in character with the sample forwarded can only be sold under a wine licence." In reply to further correspondence, the Board intimated their willingness to examine another sample of cocoa wine. They added: "The samples already received were not sufficiently medicated or nauseous to prevent their use as a beverage, and consequently a wine licence was necessary for the sale of the articles represented by the samples. The Board will be prepared to consider a recommendation from two licensing justices that you should be allowed to commence retailing wine for consumption off the premises. The recommendation when obtained should be forwarded to this office through the supervisor of this Revenue in Liverpool, and the matter will then be considered." It was thought that sending a further sample would be useless, and application was made to the magistrates' clerk with regard to obtaining the necessary signatures. Applicant was informed that no proposals of the kind could be entertained except at the usual time and in the usual form in August, and was requested to ask the Board of Inland Revenue under what statute any such powers existed. This was done, and brought a reply "that in the absence of any recommendation from the magistrates, they are unable to help you. There is no law bearing upon the matter." The affair was now reasoned out with two justices individually (one being a medical man), the signatures were obtained, and were sent in with a request for a retail wine licence, which costs 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum. In due course the following was received:—"In reply to your letter of the 27th ult., I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to state that they find that the magistrates at Liverpool object to the grant of the permission you seek, and therefore the Board feel that they ought not, in the absence of some more general expression of opinion by the Bench, to accept the deposit in your case." The only course open is, therefore, to wait till August or to take out a wholesale wine licence, costing 10*l.* per annum; but this would be greater than the profit made by most chemists from the sale of such articles.

SUNDERLAND.

SEQUAH has been and gone. He arrived here a month ago and proceeded at once to business. He occupied the large garrison field for operations and a spacious tumble-down house for his troupe of Indians. Every day he paraded the streets with his gilded carriage with four horses and dressed-up Indians, and twice a day proceeded to extract teeth gratis, and to cure rheumatism, always performing a miraculous cure of a case of some twenty years' standing before commencing to sell, which when he did begin was at the rate of about 60% in the half-hour. He is now trying his skill on the hardy Newcastle, and has again secured a drill hall at the bottom of Bath Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The fact that four chemists, or, I should say, our two cutting drug stores and two chemists, have their windows dressed with the Prairie Flower and Indian Oils shows the effect produced, County and Pharmaceutical Councillor Harrison being the wholesale agent, though it appears this is no favour, as Sequah will appoint as many agents as he can get to buy 100% worth of the goods. One amusing report was that he had rubbed a man's crutches with the oils, their cured owner had discarded them, and that the crutches themselves started on a walking tour.

IRELAND.

THE GOVERNORS OF MERCER'S HOSPITAL, Dublin, invite tenders for a six months' supply of drugs and medicines.

AT THE ELECTION of a dispensary officer for the district of Brideswell, Athlone, Dr. White was returned by a majority of three votes.

MESSRS. NEADE, pharmaceutical chemists, have just opened an excellent pharmacy at 9 Main Street, Dundrum, co. Dublin.

THE BELFAST AUTHORITIES have decided on building three new dispensary houses in the localities of North Queen Street, Shankhill Road, and Howard Street, the last-named to be the chief station at which the committee should meet.

THE LATEST WATER BOOM.—A Dublin lady, just returned from the Holy Land, is offering small phials of the water of the Jordan at a half-sovereign each. This is enterprise indeed, calculated to startle even the spirited Apollinaris Company.

VACANCY.—The guardians of the Granard Union invite applications from those desirous of being appointed to the post of dispensary officer for the locality, at a salary of 100%. The candidates, who must be under 40 years old, will be required to attend personally on July 4, being the day of election.

INFERIOR MEDICINES.—A Local Government inquiry is taking place at Strabane with reference to the supply of inferior drugs and medicines. In the course of the evidence, however, it transpired that most of the medicines had been in stock for over three months in cork-stoppered bottles. Fresh samples have been submitted.

THE PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA in the Limavady district is causing a great deal of anxiety. The epidemic, however, need not cause surprise when it is stated that in one house where the disease broke out it was discovered that a woman, three children, three goats, and about two dozen fowls were living in a single apartment not more than 14 feet wide.

"CUTTING" has at last extended to the Dublin mineral-water industry, one or two of the oldest houses having lately adopted the system of underselling, as well as giving discounts upon cash, in some cases up to 30 per cent., thus obliging other firms to make a corresponding reduction. A protective society is in process of formation.

DRINKING SHEEP-WASH.—At Thurles last week an inquest was held on the body of Bridget Brien, of Littleton, who died from accidental poisoning caused by drinking a quantity of sheep-wash, which she mistook for whisky. Vomiting and ulceration of the mouth were the immediate results, and after a few days the mishap terminated fatally. The usual caution label had been duly affixed to the bottle.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.—On Tuesday, June 18, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Dublin, the premises and stock-in-trade of

Patrick Phelan Roscrea, consisting of drugs and general groceries, were put up by auction, but no bids sufficiently good being received, the sale was adjourned. The stock is stated to be valued at 639%, and the house formerly had a turnover of close upon 12,000% per annum.

THE ARMAGH CHEMISTS have had their hands full for the past few days in connection with the disastrous railway accident which occurred at that town. So great indeed was the pressure of business that one firm telegraphed to Dublin for a couple of assistant compounders, offering a temporary salary of 2% per week indoors. *A propos* we hear that a young relative of Mr. Hellock, T.C., chemist, has been fatally injured through the unfortunate collision.

BURNING OF A BELFAST DRUG STORE.—At about 12 o'clock on Thursday last the fire brigade were called to a fire which had broken out on the premises of the Ulster Oil and Drug Store, situated in Coles Entry. The fire threatened to be dangerous, as there was a very inflammable stock, but, owing to the prompt action of the brigade, the contents of the shop escaped serious injury, the fire being confined principally to some outhouses.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.—At a committee meeting of the Dublin branch of this association, held a few days ago at the society's rooms, 46 Mary Street, Mr. Samuel P. Boyd, M.A., vice-president, in the chair, considerable discussion took place regarding the proposed Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, and subsequently the following resolution was passed:—"That in view of the present position of affairs in the Pharmaceutical Society, we think it desirable that an effort be made to induce the Solicitor-General to introduce the Bill agreed as a Government measure, and that a joint deputation, including members of the Pharmaceutical Society, wait on him for that purpose at an early date." A copy of this resolution was directed to be forwarded to Sir James Haslett, asking that gentleman's opinion, and also that of the committee of the Belfast Association, with reference to the matter. It was urged that the want of cohesion shown by the Pharmaceutical Society had the effect of destroying confidence in their power to conduct, with justice to the chemists and druggists, the provisions of the Bill which was on the point of being agreed to. It was the unanimous opinion of all present that under the existing circumstances it would not be expedient to introduce the Bill by themselves, and hence the resolution. It was also stated that, having regard to the proceedings of the Pharmaceutical Society, the new measure should provide for a fuller representation of the Chemists and Druggists' Association; one body embracing pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists, each section having equal representation, would work more harmoniously. We understand that Sir James Haslett approves of the proposals of the Dublin branch, and has stated that the Belfast society will work with the Dublin branch, either by signing a joint memorial or by independent action.

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE.

MR. D. J. HENDERSON, who recently started business in Carnoustie, has bought the business so long carried on by Mr. William Nicoll in that village.

MR. DAVID MACKAY's premises in the Murraygate are to be rebuilt, and he announces that during the reconstruction his business will be carried on at his branch in Commercial Street, which is close by.

THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION, which was formed after the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting in the town in 1867, still exists on paper, but has been in a dormant condition for the past fifteen years, although occasionally the members have met together, the last time being about four years ago when they dined together in the Queen's Hotel in honour of a local pharmacist. It was hoped at that time that the members would meet together in the same place at least once annually, but this has come to nothing. It would be a courteous act if the senior association would now entrust its effects to the junior body, and give the latter some encouragement in their efforts for self-improvement. It is possible that the new association

may get a meeting room in the University College if the committee make the request in the proper quarter. One of the associate teachers is an old druggist's assistant, and would encourage the new venture.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—A largely-attended meeting of chemists' assistants and apprentices was held in Mathers' Hotel on Friday evening last to consider what could be done in regard to a weekly half-holiday. Mr. Henderson, dispenser to the Royal Infirmary, presided, and a committee was appointed to approach the masters. A suggestion was made that the shops should be closed at two o'clock on Wednesdays, and opened for one hour in the evening. It was also proposed that, should the masters not concede the half-holiday, a demand for shorter hours on the other days of the week should be made. A Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association was then formed, and a large number of members were enrolled. The immediate objects of the association are to promote botanical excursions and for the mutual improvement of the members. Before calling on the chemists the deputation secured the signatures of the leading medical men to a petition that they would support them in the movement conditional on their opening for one hour in the evening to dispense their prescriptions. William Doig & Son head the list of signatures of the chemists favourable to closing, and James Anderson, J. W. Russell, David Mackay, A. Lawson, J. B. Mason, &c., have already signed, and all the others, with one exception, are known to be favourable, and their signatures are expected this week.

EDINBURGH.

PROFESSOR FRASER ON STROPHANTHUS.—At the ordinary meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh held last week, Professor Fraser read the second part of his paper on "The Natural History, Chemistry, and Pharmacology of *Strophanthus Hispidus*." He described fully the method of separating, as well as the characters and chemical tests of *strophanthin*, the active principle of the plant. The action of the drug on the heart was next discussed. Its action had been determined by pharmacological experiments, and the most sanguine expectations suggested by the experiments, he was glad to be able to say, had been realised in clinical experience. Professor Greenfield said he had found the drug of the greatest value in many cardiac conditions, and that probably no more important addition had been made to the Pharmacopœia within recent years.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.—The third botanical excursion took place on Wednesday, June 12, to Arthur's Seat and Duddingston Loch. The company assembled at Holyrood at 6 A.M., and proceeded by St. Margaret's Well and St. Anthony's Chapel to the Crow Hill, and thence by Dunsapie Loch and the Delf Well, to Duddingston village and the south side of Duddingston Loch. The return journey was by Duddingston Road, passing the Selyvers, Sampson's Ribs, and the Echoing Rock, and reaching town again about 9 o'clock. Among the many specimens collected the following were in good condition:—*Caltha palustris*, *Cardamine pratensis*, *Equisetum palustre*, *Hippuris vulgaris*, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Lathyrus nuerorrhizus*, *Lemna minor*, *L. trisulca*, *Lychnis Viscaria*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Myosotis palustris*, *Nasturtium officinale*, *Oxytropis Uralensis*, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus*, *R. Flammula*, *R. repens*, *R. scleratus*, *Scirpus palustris*, *Veronica Beccubunga*, and *V. Chamædrys*. The richest part of the ground gone over was the marshy ground to the south of Duddingston Loch. The specimen of the rare plant *Lychnis Viscaria* was got with difficulty from an almost inaccessible spot on Sampson's Ribs. The weather was fine and bright, and altogether the ramble was one of the most interesting and enjoyable that the association has yet had. The next excursion is to Blackford Hill, on the evening of Wednesday, June 26, starting from Blackford Hill station at 9 P.M.

FIRE.—Messrs. Sang & Barker's drug warehouse in Barony Street was destroyed by fire on the night of June 13. The warehouse was originally a church. It was built in 1843, and had a frontage of 60 feet. The premises were locked up for the night by Mr. Barker shortly after six o'clock. Nothing was then amiss. About twenty minutes later smoke was observed issuing from the south-east corner

of the building, and in an incredibly short time the flames got a grip of the interior, which they never relaxed until all was consumed. When the firemaster and the brigade arrived on the scene the flames were bursting through the roof. A tremendous pillar of smoke rose from the burning materials inside. There was a scarcity of water, and it was evident from the first that nothing could save the premises. The roof soon fell in with a crash, and a slight explosion threw down the east wall. By this about 200 feet of hose were destroyed, and the firemen in that quarter had to flee for their lives. Just over the arched doorway of the building appeared in ironical brilliance the carved emblem of the Free Church—the bush burning, but not consumed, with the well-known *Nec tamen consumebatur* motto. This piece of carving, it is said, remained intact amid falling walls and joists and lintels. The fire burned for a long time on the ground floor, stimulated by supplies of gas, which could not for a couple of hours be shut off. The gasmen could not find the "toby," and when it was got it apparently was out of order. No amount of twisting and turning had the slightest effect. At last the workmen opened the street and cut an inch pipe which was one of the sources of supply to the building. About fifteen tons of coal were in the lower floor, and when the fire got hold of these a magnificent volume of black smoke and a subsequent big blaze ensued. Many of the neighbouring tenements were also destroyed. The premises of Messrs. Sang & Barker were insured for 12,000*l.*, the premiums being spread over several offices. The damage is estimated at 13,600*l.* Only a few barrels of colza oil were saved.

General and Provincial News.

A WORCESTER confectioner has been fined 1*l.* 1*s.* for selling cough lozenges, which he called Mother Sigley's cough drops, without a stamp.

AT the opening of the new Massage Baths at Bath on June 13 by H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, her royal highness's boudoir was provided with toilet requisites by Messrs. Davies & Hillier, pharmaceutical chemists, of Old Bond Street, Bath, and perfumed with their "bouquet scentinella."

EARLY CLOSING.—All the chemists in Ipswich have agreed to close at 4 P.M. on Wednesdays.—The chemists of Chesterfield announce that they have unanimously decided to close their shops on Wednesday afternoons between 1 P.M. and 6 P.M., commencing on June 19 and continuing till September 25.

AN ADVERTISEMENT RATING BILL is passing through Parliament, the purpose of which is to render all buildings, boardings, &c., liable to be rated in respect of the income received from advertisements affixed thereto. In cases of occupied buildings this income will be added to the rateable value of the premises.

SIR WALTER FOSTER has obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Medical Act. The intention is probably to incorporate the clauses advocated by the Medical Council which we printed on June 8, especially the one which would establish the authority of the British Pharmacopœia as a legal standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

CARBOLIC-ACID POISONING.—A furniture salesman in Hulme, Manchester, named John Crankshaw, 33, committed suicide on Saturday last by drinking carbolie acid, which was kept in the house for disinfecting purposes. An unmarried woman named Catherine Toole took carbolie acid in Liverpool after a quarrel, but after treatment at the Northern Hospital she is recovering.

DEATH IN SULPHURIC-ACID WORKS.—A man named Arthur Deakin (21), employed at the Old Basford Chemical Works, was taken ill soon after being employed in cleaning out one of the nitrating chambers of the sulphuric-acid plant at those works. The manager of the works said at the inquest that Deakin refused to wear a rag over his mouth as the others did when they cleaned out the chamber. Other men at the same works have been reported to have been ill since.

DR. WILLIAM EVAN THOMAS, of 190 Green Street Victoria Park, London, was on a visit to his father, Mr. H. P.

Thomas, chemist, Aberfraw, Anglesea, last week, and coming in the shop took an ounce bottle of prussic acid. His father had noticed that he seemed much depressed, and, not knowing what he had taken from the shop, went after him. When he found him he was on his bed, dead. The jury found that the act was committed during temporary insanity.

POISONED EGGS ARE NOT POISONED FLESH.—The Suffolk gamekeeper who laid an egg poisoned with strychnine in a plantation for the purpose of killing vermin, which egg was eaten by a man named Robert Thompson, causing his death, has been prosecuted before the Brandon magistrates under section 2 of the Poisoned Flesh Prohibition Act, 1864. After hearing the evidence, the magistrates dismissed the case on the ground that the definition "flesh or meat" in the Act of Parliament does not include eggs.

BENTLEY TESTIMONIAL.—A general meeting of the contributors to the Bentley testimonial fund was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square on Wednesday, June 19, Mr. Michael Carteighe in the chair. The honorary secretary presented a report, in which he stated that after payment of all expenses he had been able to hand over a balance of upwards of 324*l.* to Professor Bentley. A financial statement, duly audited, was received and adopted. Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman for presiding at the various meetings; to the honorary treasurer and secretary, Mr. Plowman; to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for the use of their house; and to the Society's secretary, Mr. Bremridge, for the general assistance he had so kindly given to the executive committee.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on the Town Ground, Loughborough, on Wednesday, June 19, between the Chemists' Cricket Club and the Woodgate Cricket Club. The latter club having made a total of 73, the Chemists went in and showed remarkably good form. Their score up to time was as under:—

W. Smith, b Fisber	..	..	..	36
J. Coope, b Coltman	..	..	..	6
R. Briggs, not out..	..	..	..	56
M. Foxon, b Belton	..	..	..	11
T. Drackley, b. Fisher	..	..	..	14
H. Dutton, not out	..	..	..	1
Extras	..	..	..	17
Total	..	..	..	141

W. Onions, H. Brewster, H. Johnson, W. Denton, D. Ellis, and Buck to bat.

CRICKET.—The Midland Chemists' Association Club played against Kings Norton, on the ground of the latter, on Wednesday, and secured a beating. The Chemists had to get three outsiders to fill in eleven. Their score was as follows:—

J. Drew (Capt., b Palethorpe	..	..	12
C. S. Baynton, b S. Pritchett	..	..	2
T. W. Chapman, c Plumb, b Palethorpe	..	..	13
H. Critchlow, b S. Pritchett	..	..	3
F. H. Alcock, c Plumb, b Palethorpe	..	..	0
C. Thompson, c Allen, b S. Pritchett	..	..	..
W. R. Hedges, jun., b Palethorpe	..	..	0
J. H. Scampton, not out	..	..	6
Newbury (substitute), b Palethorpe	..	..	0
Smith (substitute), b Plumb	..	..	1
Allen (substitute), c and b Plumb	..	..	0
Bye	..	..	1

40

The Kings Norton men made 68 for six wickets. The next match is to be played on June 26, on the Coventry Road ground, at 2.30 P.M., against the second eleven of the Langley Club. Members of the association and their lady friends are invited to be present.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Adams, the resident dispenser at the Southampton Workhouse, and his family have had a narrow escape from atropine poisoning. He and his two daughters took cocoa at breakfast, and noticed that it was bitter. Mrs. Adams took none. One of the daughters went to a music lesson and the other to her situation in a business. They and Mr. Adams all became ill and nearly blind. Inquiry resulted in the discovery that a youth in the work-

house, named Perry, who had been told off to assist the dispenser, had put some atropine in the kettle. He had a key which fitted the lock of a cupboard where the atropine was kept, and he confessed to having done it; but having obtained his discharge, he had left the workhouse, and a warrant has been issued for his apprehension. A committee of the Board of Guardians has resolved to recommend the appointment of a paid assistant to the dispenser.

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

BISHOP—SYMONDSON.—On June 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Upper Tooting, by the Rev. Llewellyn Wynne Jones, M.A., Walter Beacall, eldest son of the late Alfred Bishop, of Highbury New Park, to Amy Louise, youngest daughter of Francis Symondson, of Falshaw, Westover Road, Wandsworth Common.

MILNE—DIGGLE.—On June 13, at the Church of The Assumption, Warren Road, Torquay, by the Rev. G. Poole, William Milne, chemist and druggist, Torquay, to Naomi Tracy, younger daughter of the late Joseph Diggle, of Wellswood Park, Torquay.

DEATHS.

DOUGHTY.—On June 14, at Manorbier, near Tenby, suddenly, from the effects of a carriage accident, Emily Catharina (Katie), the dearly-loved wife of Arthur Charles Doughty, of Millhill Park, W., and eldest daughter of Thomas Greenish, pharmaceutical chemist, of 20 New Street, Dorset Square, aged 31.

NICHOLS.—On June 7, Mr. Henry Nichols, chemist and druggist, Petersfield, Hants. Aged 74 years. Mr. Nichols had been in business at Petersfield for nearly fifty years, and during that period had taken a prominent part in the affairs of the town—especially in connection with the Church. A large concourse of friends and townspeople attended the funeral in manifestation of the respect in which Mr. Nichols was held by those with whom he had been associated.

WIGG.—On June 8, after a short illness. Mr. H. J. Wigg, chemist and druggist. The deceased gentleman was about 53 years of age, and lived with Messrs. John Bell & Co. (of Oxford Street, London) for about thirty years.

JUST HER FUN.—Anna Hill, a buxom negress, was courted by Fun Yin, a Chinese druggist, of New York, who could not speak a word of English, nor could Anna speak Chinese, but they managed the courtship business, and now as Yin has harked back, Anna has hied to the Bench of Promise Court.

CHEMISTS AND DOCTORS.—A correspondent of the *Medical Press*, writing in regard to prescribing by chemists, puts the question, "Why do the medical profession trespass on the demesne of the pharmacist? Gentlemen with numerous medical qualifications keep open shop," he says, "selling feeding-bottles, patent medicines, bird-seeds, physic balls, hair-oil, &c." There is "a medical hall in a town in the West of Ireland noted for its cattle fairs, where a doctor with a long list of qualifications attached to his name, and who holds important public medical appointments, keeps a retail establishment where you can buy a pennyworth of pills, a 6*d.* feeding-bottle, a physic ball for a horse, powders for pigs, drenches for cows, hair lotions, tooth-picks, brushes and combs, &c. Is this fair?" To this the *Press* replies that it strongly objects to medical practitioners descending to trade in druggery, and has persistently advocated the establishment of a grade of druggists under the Irish Pharmacy Act, because it hopes that when Irish medical men can get their medicines made up by another person they will be glad to discontinue dispensing. But as to counter-prescribing by chemists, our contemporary advances the statement that chemists are not qualified to prescribe, whereas the doctor who sells drugs may reasonably be assumed to possess all the knowledge requisite for such business, and he makes no pretence of being what he is not.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the members and associates in business of the Society residing in Scotland was held in the Society's house, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, June 19, at twelve noon. The principal object of the meeting was to receive the result of the election of the Executive. Mr. William Gilmour, F.R.S.E., Chairman of the outgoing Executive, occupied the chair, and there were present, besides:—Mr. Fisher, Dunfermline; Mr. Storrar, Kirkcaldy; Mr. Hutcheon, Bonnyrigg; Mr. Watt, Haddington; Mr. Maben, Hawick; Messrs. Henry, Coull, Boa, Walker, Gibson, and J. B. Stephenson, Edinburgh.

The minutes of the corresponding meeting last year were read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of a few general remarks, referred to the report of the London examinations lately submitted to the Privy Council by Dr. Stevenson. The report, he said, had not come before the Board of Examiners, and therefore they could only criticise it as members of the Society. It is impracticable, he said, to send up a candidate who fails in one examination to another in the same subject. We do adopt the practice, and it is almost universal among the examiners; if a man fails in the first department he is sent on to another before he is rejected. There is also the double examination in dispensing; so that if candidates fail in the first hour, they may recover themselves in the second hour. In connection with the evening meetings of the branch, I may say that this year they have been a very great success, which you will see from the report. They have been better attended, and the papers have been varied, useful and important. In the library we have had a great many additions of useful books—books with which it should be filled—that is, books of reference; and I am glad to think that the interest in these books and the consultation of them is increasing. Statistics in connection with the library are fallacious, because the number of books lent out is not an indication of the use the library is put to. The museum, too, is being much more used than it once was, no doubt owing to the increase in the many valuable specimens. As to the work of the Executive, nothing serious has happened during the past session. Everything has been going on harmoniously, and everything, I think, has been conducted in a proper business-like manner. There has been an exceptional circumstance this season, and that is, we have been in touch with the extreme North and South. I went North to the Society at Aberdeen at their jubilee, and there was a series of very interesting and important meetings at that time, which has given the local Society an impetus which will go on probably for the next fifty years, making that body as prosperous, if not more so, than in the past. Then three of the Executive spontaneously went up to the London meetings, and so got into touch with the London and English brethren. We got a very cordial reception, both at the annual dinner and at the annual meeting. There the President gave us a very hearty welcome in a public way, which we cordially appreciated. There was really nothing for us to say, and we had no opportunity; indeed, we had no special grievance, or possibly we might have made our voices heard, and heard to some purpose. Mr. Hill will afterwards state the result of the present election of the Executive; but I may point out at the present time that there is exactly the same number of members and associates as there was last year. There were 304 papers sent out last year, as on this. This compares favourably with England, because England has been reducing its numbers during the past twelve months; in fact, they have lost about a hundred. I would like to press upon the chemists and druggists of Scotland that if we had a full and strong representation of the trade on the Society, we could demand more Councillors. I would like to see one from the North—say from Aberdeen—and one from the West, to support Mr. Watt. If we had that, and tradesmen taking an active interest in matters, then we would see a reformation in the direction we all so much desire. The idea I have is, if we had a good radical opposition in the Council it would be a good thing for the Council.

Mr. WATT, at the request of the Chairman, added a few

remarks. He said it had been his anxious desire ever since he became a member of the Council that this branch and the Council in London shall always stand on the best terms, and he considered himself justified in stating that the members of the Council are all gratified with the great attention and accurate manner in which everything is managed and taken care of in Scotland. When he first went to London he was very anxious to carry out some reforms which he considered necessary in the Society. As he quite expected, they did not receive that support which he felt they deserved. A great deal of business is transacted in committee the night before, and a great deal is transacted in committee which is not reported in the journals. Therefore, continued Mr. Watt, you do not see a great deal that I have put before them, and which involves matters connected with the trade generally. However, between the President and myself, I have no hesitation in saying it publicly, there is a directly opposite view of the purposes of the Society. He goes in for—and he has stated it repeatedly in a careful manner—that the Society is especially an educational one. Now, I think that he is entirely mistaken. (Hear, hear.) I think—and I intend pressing it most thoroughly, as far as I can in the short time that I can be your member, that it has trade interests which, if lowered, the Society must cease to exist. There are questions which arise, and will arise, and one which will come before us almost immediately is one materially affecting the trade. It is one of a legal nature, and must be discussed first in committee. There are various complaints that the Society does not attend to the prosecutions which they should enforce under the Pharmacy Act; but ever since I have been a member of Council I must frankly say that every case has been thoroughly examined, and where considered advisable prosecuted to the utmost. I may say also, guardedly, that I have considered in any action I have taken not merely my own views, but what would be the views of the members in Scotland generally—(applause)—and sometimes when I have gone further in carrying out my own views, I have checked myself in case they might not be those generally of the whole of you.

The report of the scrutineers was then read. There had been 304 voting-papers issued; of these 137 were returned, and none being informal, 137 votes stood to be recorded. Subjoined is the result of the voting:—

	This year.	Last year.
Kinninmont, Alexander, 69 South Portland Street, Glasgow	130	123
Strachan, Alexander, 138 Rosemount Place, Aberdeen	128	125
Boa, Peter, 119 George Street, Edinburgh	128	125
Gilmour, William, 11 Elm Row, Edinburgh	127	134
Storrar, David, 248 High Street, Kirkcaldy	126	131
Hardie, James Millar, 68 High Street, Dundee	121	127
Maben, Thomas, 5 Oliver Place, Hawick	119	132
Paterson, James, 15 Regent Quay, Aberdeen	119	93
Stephenson, John Bertram, 43 Frederick Street, Edinburgh	119	123
Nesbit, John, 162 High Street, Portobello	118	128
Frazer, Daniel, 127 Buchanan Street, Glasgow	115	123
Fisher, John Hutcheson, 63 High Street, Dunfermline	113	88
Gibson, Adam, Thistle Street Lane East, Edinburgh	111	109
MacKenzie, James, 45 Forrest Road, Edinburgh	103	107
Lawrence, Samuel, 101 George Street, Oban	106	97
Kerr, Charles, 56 Nethergate, Dundee	96	
M'Adam, Robert, 34 Virginia Street, Glasgow	91	87
Thompson, Thomas, 35 George Street, Edinburgh	68	
Jamieson, Simpson, 9 Crossgate, Cupar Fife	66	57
Coull, George, 17 Smith's Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh	61	
Thomson, Isaac William, 4 Bellevue Street, Edinburgh	38	

The first eighteen are, together with the President and Vice-President of the Society, and Mr. James Watt, the new Executive.

Last year the same number (304) of voting-papers were issued, and 167 were returned, 2 being informal.

On the motion of the Chairman a vote of thanks was awarded the scrutineers, Mr. J. L. Ewing, Mr. C. F. Henry, Mr. John Robertson, and Mr. Robert Aitken.

Mr. Watt proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gilmour for presiding, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

IMPORTS (QUANTITIES)

Principal Articles	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Alkali cwt.	66,893	68,503	78,154	64,753	56,793
Brimstone... .. "	747,398	720,048	636,396	661,158	773,480
Drugs: Bark, Peruvian "	105,791	128,104	145,367	143,177	144,820
Opium lbs.	490,675	710,099	521,124	654,122	587,365
Dyeing or tanning stuffs: Bark cwt.	433,136	356,828	390,738	346,566	339,691
Cochineal, granilla, and dust "	14,766	14,228	14,941	10,089	7,674
Cutch and gambier tons	32,219	26,312	28,352	27,361	28,543
Dyes obtained from coal-tar value £	554,880	487,459	509,750	542,806	568,962
Indigo cwt.	104,423	94,314	85,308	76,700	78,128
Madder, madder root, garancine, and munjeet "	23,208	24,721	21,395	19,347	14,204
Safflower "	1,794	715	1,394	710	1,623
Shumach tons	11,704	11,157	13,083	13,038	12,050
Valonia "	34,447	29,487	34,227	29,678	31,871
Dye-woods: Logwood "	68,626	68,549	55,598	48,720	62,306
Unenumerated "	22,929	26,991	22,466	24,307	17,222
Galls cwt.	37,307	83,268	36,222	26,164	36,944
Gum: Arabic "	57,529	93,532	75,591	46,405	77,728
Kowrie "	62,378	82,266	44,724	55,144	66,000
Lac, seed, shell, stick, and dye... .. "	112,479	119,511	107,261	110,778	103,183
Of other sorts "	98,232	104,889	88,317	101,835	110,594
Isinglass "	8,356	6,412	5,952	7,023	6,824
Liquorice "	21,182	23,825	27,019	26,378	34,831
Oil: Train or blubber, and sperm tuns	17,489	18,380	15,834	17,698	16,871
Animal cwt.	95,811	121,498	113,482	140,467	120,283
Cocoa-nut "	244,399	185,496	156,775	180,792	194,025
Olive tuns	17,213	24,227	20,664	20,789	18,535
Palm cwt.	841,012	905,439	1,004,419	968,227	953,799
Seed tons	12,528	12,940	16,315	15,508	16,257
Turpentine cwt.	462,639	308,323	294,451	359,202	359,070
Chemical, essential, and perfumed lbs.	795,043	805,597	813,405	973,557	936,946
Paraffin gallons	175,203	232,667	273,847	327,110	348,019
Petroleum "	52,975,789	73,873,641	71,125,736	77,390,435	94,401,285
Quicksilver lbs.	4,497,748	4,136,519	4,422,478	4,590,907	5,533,110
Rosin cwt.	1,475,955	1,322,354	1,168,555	1,086,121	1,310,425
Spices: Cinnamon lbs.	1,967,744	1,597,504	1,752,283	1,099,973	1,346,990
Ginger cwt.	55,358	82,775	77,337	74,911	68,743
Pepper lbs.	27,876,761	31,588,870	28,204,132	29,795,236	28,679,221
Unenumerated "	15,436,430	10,946,199	13,830,979	14,293,955	19,474,594

IMPORTS (VALUES)

Principal Articles	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Alkali £	70,175	53,841	55,828	46,847	50,687
Brimstone £	193,094	183,373	157,919	157,188	173,425
Drugs: Bark, Peruvian £	905,499	874,332	801,353	661,682	551,568
Opium £	341,371	456,134	307,666	422,920	365,518
Unenumerated £	786,306	789,822	669,979	646,165	888,241
Dyeing or tanning stuffs: Bark £	196,845	147,042	173,079	147,107	134,976
Cochineal, granilla, and dust £	84,081	85,380	95,688	62,750	50,272
Cutch and gambier £	821,018	563,565	654,218	661,597	705,779
Dyes obtained from coal-tar £	554,880	487,459	509,750	542,806	568,962
Indigo £	2,483,931	2,119,840	1,907,555	1,673,067	1,702,232
Madder, madder root, garancine, and munjeet... .. £	31,070	36,858	26,812	24,177	18,997
Safflower £	7,109	2,907	5,934	3,122	6,283
Shumach £	165,631	162,951	178,464	156,720	135,410
Valonia £	521,621	465,112	483,911	424,574	455,044
Substances and extracts unenumerated... .. £	791,864	752,259	698,705	737,701	799,822
Dye-woods: Logwood £	384,950	374,373	290,714	265,243	366,131
Unenumerated £	147,203	157,153	125,177	149,772	90,030
Galls £	87,413	118,908	98,036	72,212	105,188
Gum: Arabic £	174,102	326,908	295,464	213,477	312,493
Kowrie £	182,693	258,244	133,056	170,462	177,822
Lac, seed, shell, stick, and dye £	462,372	383,102	305,856	287,618	271,406
Of other sorts £	321,608	360,969	311,969	374,247	380,293
Isinglass £	120,500	88,379	80,307	101,033	87,156
Liquorice £	62,618	69,790	81,042	80,746	97,227

IMPORTS (VALUES)—*continued*

Principal Articles	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Oil: Train or blubber, and sperm	530,805	520,412	361,947	373,275	323,680
Animal	194,636	229,971	188,120	246,960	225,835
Cocoa-nut	396,288	276,224	214,346	248,218	245,867
Olive	715,964	981,348	791,245	758,348	672,614
Palm	1,408,753	1,217,816	1,050,459	943,126	945,896
Seed	388,148	368,130	396,126	374,120	412,438
Turpentine	560,533	387,927	391,870	472,016	517,901
Chemical, essential, and perfumed	210,241	183,488	191,316	215,882	194,700
Paraffin	348,753	414,020	421,522	451,728	448,234
Petroleum	1,711,313	2,289,525	2,091,276	2,103,599	2,565,598
Quicksilver	333,918	326,959	369,779	439,208	616,499
Spices: Cinnamon	86,003	58,726	58,909	44,061	42,708
Ginger	123,100	156,172	134,979	141,753	129,611
Pepper	824,374	967,781	869,194	1,021,583	917,800
Unenumerated	341,428	289,459	309,131	408,789	467,816

EXPORTS (QUANTITIES)

Principal Articles	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Alkali cwt.	6,562,400	6,661,800	6,242,800	6,161,900	6,343,000
Oil, seed tons	64,212	66,295	70,676	75,098	78,008
Soap cwt.	476,438	402,112	426,904	452,751	499,868

EXPORTS (VALUES)

Principal Articles	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Alkali	2,089,609	1,955,790	1,788,078	1,742,771	1,638,770
Chemical products or preparations (<i>See also</i> Dye stuffs)	1,403,794	1,448,817	1,492,574	1,692,651	1,931,964
Dye stuffs	689,230	496,757	483,466	499,264	468,767
Medicines, drugs, and medicinal preparations	893,184	842,725	814,213	869,083	932,154
Oil, seed	1,466,014	1,534,747	1,502,346	1,567,646	1,593,912
Soap	547,613	472,438	446,710	452,244	482,399

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE (QUANTITIES)

Principal Articles	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Drugs: Bark, Peruvian cwt.	102,938	112,440	117,991	131,379	123,792
Opium lbs.	471,577	425,196	368,107	353,137	535,397
Dyeing or tanning stuffs: Cochineal cwt.	11,292	12,260	11,303	8,114	6,168
Cutch and gambier tons	11,063	8,995	10,193	9,631	9,379
Indigo cwt.	70,770	70,626	54,081	53,085	51,129
Unenumerated "	84,935	71,119	69,125	74,482	83,838
Dye-woods: Logwood and all other sorts tons	6,793	7,180	8,345	7,607	5,102
Gum: Arabic cwt.	39,237	50,858	43,319	42,122	44,915
Kowrie "	27,178	19,612	25,184	17,574	19,023
Lac, seed, shell, stick, and dye "	62,056	73,152	72,197	67,678	73,577
Of other sorts "	56,045	57,030	52,080	56,923	59,287
Quicksilver lbs.	3,934,616	3,661,683	4,956,020	4,685,678	3,534,907
Spices: Cinnamon "	1,642,979	1,524,563	1,410,299	1,221,862	1,120,299
Pepper "	21,312,336	21,695,848	20,104,092	20,616,789	18,212,608
Unenumerated "	13,316,415	10,155,577	10,519,744	12,607,590	10,881,193

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE (VALUES)

Principal Articles	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Chemical manufactures and products	216,740	243,640	150,178	284,192	303,125
Drugs: Bark, Peruvian	679,336	621,511	547,794	481,636	343,913
Opium	371,225	269,272	215,868	240,808	331,475
Unenumerated	434,174	379,605	363,398	384,740	366,566

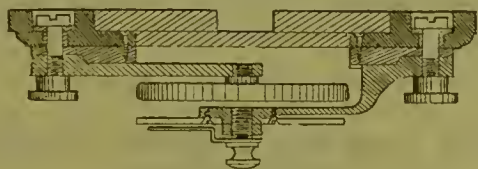
EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE (VALUES)—*continued*

Principal Articles	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
	£	£	£	£	£
Dyeing or tanning stuffs: Cochineal	64,434	81,807	76,749	51,713	35,263
Cutch and gambier	292,749	206,161	256,007	251,457	249,710
Indigo	1,708,150	1,543,578	1,170,209	1,178,879	1,084,000
Unenumerated	130,074	109,958	91,021	103,870	142,960
Dye-woods: Logwood and all other sorts	47,994	48,677	52,995	48,845	47,751
Gum: Arabic	128,243	186,591	174,180	168,373	192,293
Kowrie	80,211	56,344	74,357	57,738	55,021
Lac, seed, shell, stick, and dye	236,375	241,058	208,268	179,424	200,657
Of other sorts	179,897	193,624	177,271	195,761	192,881
Oil: Cocoa-nut	274,768	168,692	138,270	117,287	158,029
Olive	107,255	132,877	110,604	114,653	118,554
Palm	616,966	547,027	511,785	506,699	662,297
Quicksilver	285,817	287,208	414,687	439,386	367,572
Spices: Cinnamon	71,690	56,574	50,910	46,328	40,590
Pepper	642,024	689,074	638,131	662,937	590,516
Unenumerated	281,829	230,350	252,645	310,754	262,039

Notes of Nobelties.

DOUSE'S FIRE-CHECK.

THIS invention, which is attracting a considerable amount of attention among commercial men, is occasionally exhibited in operation in an iron building close by South Bermondsey station. The apparatus consists, first, of a



thermostat fitted in a convenient position, preferably on the ceiling of the room to be protected. This instrument is formed of an aneroid, which when the heat increases to a fixed temperature (say, 150° Fahr.) expands sufficiently to form an electric connection, the effect of which is an instant shower of a liquid well saturated with fire extinguishing properties, and associated with carbonic acid gas in abundant proportions. This is effected from the cylinder shown in the engraving, which contains a strong alkaline solution, with borax, sal ammoniac, and other chemicals. Fitted in the

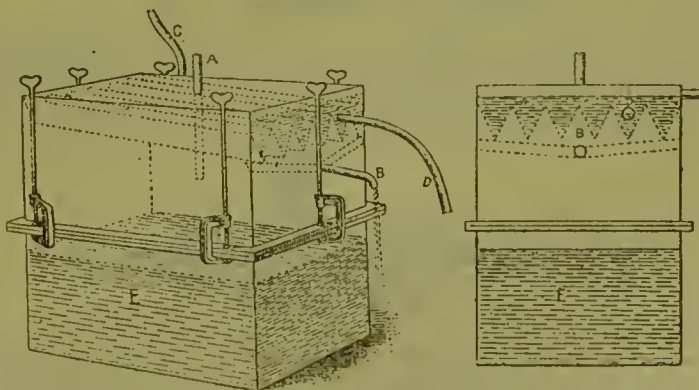


cylinder is a bottle of strong acid, and inside that is a test-tube containing a detonator, which is connected with the thermostat by the electric wire. The effect of the increase of temperature is consequently to explode the detonator, to break the bottle of acid, and then by the pressure of the gas liberated to force the liquid through the perforated vessels at the bottom of the cylinder over a widely-extended area. The experiment shown when our representative was present was perfectly successful. In an iron room about 24 by 18 feet a large blaze was created by shavings all over the floor and a slight wooden framework in the centre of the room. In two

seconds after the explosion of the detonator the fire was entirely extinguished. The electric wire can also be used to communicate with a bell in another part of the building, or in another street if desired, and by another simple device it can serve to shut off the supply of gas from the main at the same time. We understand that the agents for the patent, Messrs. Addison & Co., of 4 Brabant Court, Philpot Lane, are fitting these checks at an annual rent, and that they are being adopted in a good many large establishments in London and elsewhere.

A NEW STILL.

THE accompanying figure shows the structure of a new pharmaceutical still which Professor W. G. Gregory describes in the *Pharmaceutical Record*. It will be seen that it differs in shape from those which are in common use, and incorporates a principle which in another form is used with advantage in Mitscherlich's condenser. The body of the still

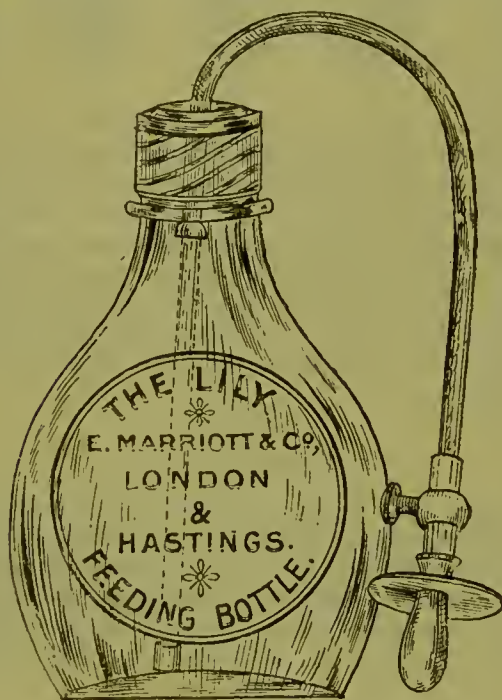


is made of copper, 12 inches wide, 15 inches long, and 5 inches deep, joined without solder, so no injury will ensue if accidentally allowed to run dry. A brass flange is attached to the upper edge to make surface for rubber packing to secure a vapour-tight joint. The inner surface, exposed to all liquids placed in the still, is nickel-plated, an inexpensive protection when not polished. The condenser is of the same general shape as the body. A corresponding flange is attached to its under edge, and when set up rests on the body flange. These are held by small clamps with thumb-screws, elongated, as shown, to afford strong pressure. The condensing surface is a copper plate bent into the form of a series of V's, one end being higher than the other. At the lower end a trough is provided to collect the distillate, which is discharged as shown at B. The upper surface of

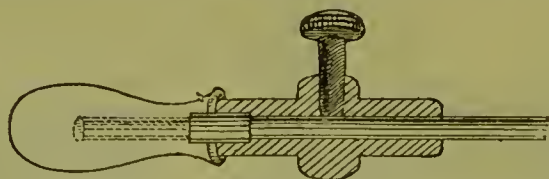
the V's is kept covered with cold water supplied through the rubber tube C, which is connected with a brass tube passing across the refrigerated surface at its highest point. The brass tube is perforated on the under side immediately over each V, so that the cold water is forced to the bottom of each one and then flows to the other end of the condenser, where it passes out of the overflow D. The tube A allows the still to be charged during use, and extends well below the condensing surfaces. With an oil stove the cost of distilled water is about 2d. per gallon, and half a gallon per hour can be distilled.

MARRIOTT'S FEEDING-BOTTLE REGULATOR.

MESSRS. E. MARRIOTT & CO., of Havelock Road, Hastings, who are carefully studying the requirements and comfort of the youngest members of the community, are now supplying



their "Lily" feeding bottles with their "regulating union" and improved teat. The regulator is simply a wooden attachment through which the tube passes, and into



which is inserted a small wooden screw. By turning this screw the tube is compressed or enlarged as required, and the flow of food is thereby diminished or increased. Another improvement in the construction of the tube as used in Messrs. Marriott's bottle is that it is extended more than half way into the teat, thus obviating all chance of the latter sticking together. The bottle to which these improvements are attached is a well-made white glass one with a glass screw top.

CHALMERS'S SAMPLE-BOX.

MR. CHALMERS, who has patented a tin box shown in the engraving, is connected with the tea trade, and his box is at present used chiefly in that line of business, certain wholesale houses distributing samples of their purchases to their customers after every sale. It is likely, however, that when

better known it will be used similarly in the drug trade, both by wholesale houses for sending samples to chemists, and by retail chemists for distributing samples to the public. Besides being cheap and light, the box has the special advantage of



being perfectly secured with the greatest expedition. Metal tags attached to the box slip through slots in the lid, and being turned down, hold it on firmly, dispensing with the necessity for string or wrapping. They can be readily examined in the post-office without any risk of damage, and they can, of course, be used for letter or parcels post in cases where the contents make them unsuitable for samples.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deed of arrangement with creditors has been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision, in the Act, making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Preston, Alfred Prince, 219 and 135 Newport Road, Middlesborough, and 1 Zetland Terrace, Marske-by-the-Sea, chemist and druggist. Trustee: William B. Peat, Royal Exchange, Middlesborough, chartered accountant. Date, June 17; filed, June 19; unsecured liabilities, 564l. 19s. 7d.; estimated net assets, 197l. 2s. 4d.; preferential creditors, 10l. 19s.

	£	s.	d.
Benjamin, H., Middlesborough..	10 0 0
Dobson, T., North Ormesby	18 0 0
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds	10 0 0
Jacobs, H., Middlesborough	19 19 0
Kay, J. E. C., Middlesborough	12 19 5
Lithgow, S., Middlesborough	27 10 0
Lloyd & Co., London	10 0 0
Loftboul & Saltmer, Hull	37 4 1
Newbull & Mason, Nottingham	13 7 6
Phillips, H., Middlesborough	12 0 0
Preston, A. E., Abingdon	180 0 0
Raines & Co., York	64 0 0

DRUG news was so scarce in New York during the recent centennial festivities that the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* of May 8 found it necessary to incorporate twelve paragraphs from the last issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, to hand without acknowledgment.

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

ARMY PHARMACISTS.—The Senate, on June 13, agreed to a Bill already passed by the House respecting the army health service, whereby complete autonomy is given to the organisation. The particulars are rather technical and complicated, but army pharmacists are, in the Bill, very clearly recognised, and given full charge of the medical supplies, under supervision of their own superiors, who shall be under the orders direct of the army corps commander, without any intermediaries as formerly.

POISONING AT THE EXPOSITION.—Last Sunday four persons who were sitting in a Moorish café of the picturesque Cairo Street were suddenly taken sick with violent colic and vomiting. The patients were at once removed to the medical station and taken care of, while the police commissaire ordered the establishment to be closed, and seized the utensils, sorbets, and beverages of the Oriental establishment. As a measure of precaution all sales of refreshments were temporarily suspended in the other shops of the same section. Nothing is known at present of the cause of the trouble. Some speak of verdigris in the refrigerators, others of aniline colourings, and again dark hints are current about the traditional "bad coffee."

A PHARMACIST EXONERATED.—A week or two ago an infant, nine months of age, died in Neuilly from an affection which the attending physician declared to be infantile diarrhœa. Nevertheless, the parents entered a complaint against a pharmacist of the neighbourhood who had prepared a cough mixture for the child. Under the circumstances a post-mortem was ordered. On the other hand, the pharmacist, certain he could not have poisoned deceased with the 3*d.* worth of "sirop de coquelicots" he had delivered, insisted on an investigation. The inquest, just ended, has fully exonerated the pharmacist. It should be explained that the unfortunate parents have already lost five young children, and each time the mother laid the blame on either the apothecary or the attending physician.

ANOTHER "PHONE" was, at the sitting of June 17, presented to the Academy of Sciences by Mr. Riley, of Washington, D.C. (United States). It is claimed to have some advantages over both Edison's phonograph, and Tainter's graphophone, recently alluded to in these columns. Like the second, it is worked by foot power, but needs no ear-tubes to be heard. Mr. Riley, who said he is neither a business man nor a manufacturer's agent, but simply a scientist, very justly remarked that the tubes are objectionable, as they may spread contagious diseases. Some of the improvements made on the instrument are new, and not yet patented. For this reason, perhaps, their description was somewhat vague and not very intelligible. Judged from its performance the new "phone" is less loud but more natural than Edison's, and rather more distinct than the graphophone, but not very different.

THE JURY FOR CHEMICAL APPARATUS.—The following jurymen have been appointed for Class 51, apparatus for chemistry, pharmacy, and tannery:—MM. Bardy, director of the Contributions Indirectes laboratory; Bérendorf, constructor; Deutsch, oil-refiner; and Michel Perret, director of the St. Gobain manufactories. Alternative jurymen, M. Vincent, professor of industrial chemistry at the Ecole Centrale. It has been remarked that the jury for Class 45, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, contains many professors and academicians, but not one practising pharmacist, excepting M. Vée, who is only an alternate. Pharmacy fares no better with Class 51. The *Union Pharmaceutique*, commenting upon this anomaly, expresses the hope that foreigners will show more wisdom, and select pharmacists among the members who are to compose their quota of the juries in question.

AT THE CONGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES just concluded several papers of interest to chemistry and pharmacy were presented. The following may be mentioned:—Dr. L. Florain, of Orleans, investigated the poisonous properties of human saliva on plants. He has come to the conclusion that the potassium sulphocyanate always present in saliva is the

principle deadly to plants. To prove it, he analysed violets, primroses, and other window plants killed in this way, and found the sulphocyanate in all of them. Professor Debrun, of Neufchateau (Vosges), offered a new style of scale-beam for very accurate chemical balances. Hitherto the plan has been to make the beam as rigid as possible, so that it will not bend appreciably under the weights to be used. The Professor, on the contrary, has the beam made of several movable pieces, joined together in such a way that by means of screws the beam-ends can be brought to be perfectly horizontal with the central supporting edge, no matter what may be the weights held in the scale-pans. Dr. Dupuy, of the Paris Society of Practical Medicine, read a paper on the active principles of lilac. In the whole plant, but especially the unripe fleshy seeds, he has found a neutral principle which he names *syringin*, and an alkaloid called *lilacine*, which he found to possess marked efficacy as an intermittent. He also described nasitorine, an alkaloid discovered in garden cress, and, finally, Mlle. Clémence Royer, who has published a French translation of Darwin's "Origin of Species," read a memoir on the chemical constitution of bodies. She illustrated the very abstruse question with a variety of differently-coloured glass beads, each representing an atom, and assembled in a systematic manner to symbolise the molecule. Larger beads of colourless glass, standing for imponderable ether, were inserted, and served to demonstrate how water, for instance, passes from the solid to the liquid state, and from the gaseous to the vesicular. Very entertaining, no doubt, but scarcely convincing.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

ALLEGED LIBEL.—Under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1887, a certain curriculum and examinations are required in Victoria before the title "veterinary" can be assumed. In order to provide the curriculum a Mr. Kendall, of Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, has established a "Melbourne Veterinary College," and has announced the names of the professors and the courses of instruction. In the March issue of the journal published by the Victorian Pharmaceutical Society the editor challenged the correctness of Mr. Kendall's prospectus, questioning the efficiency of his establishment, and stating, for instance, that Professor M'Bride, who is set down for a principal share in the teaching, is in Siam; that Professor Jackson, who was to teach chemistry, is precluded by the terms of his engagement with the College of Pharmacy from filling such a position; and that Dr. J. F. Joyce, "M.D.," is not M.D., but L.R.C.P. According to a statement published in the *Melbourne Evening Standard* of May 8, Mr. Kendall traverses these and other declarations, and has entered an action against the proprietors of the journal, claiming 1,000*l.* damages.

PHOSPHORISED MALT FOR KILLING RABBITS.—Mr. Martin McKenna, J.P., of Glen Erin, Baynton, has been wonderfully successful in grappling with the rabbit plague by means of phosphorised malt. He had tried all the ordinary remedies, such as phosphorised oats, poisoned apples, and such like, but none of them proved effectual, as the rabbits often neglected the bait for other food. Reasoning that the sweetness and softness of malt would prove attractive to the bunnies he began experimenting with it, and was astonished at his success. A neighbour of his who has begun to use it reckons he destroyed 10,000 rabbits in the first fortnight. Mr. McKenna's mode of preparing the poisoned malt is to put 4½ oz. of phosphorus into a gallon of boiling water, which should be kept boiling for thirty minutes, stirring meanwhile until the phosphorus is dissolved. The liquor should then be strained and mixed in a boiler with 14 or 15 lbs. of malt, and placed on a slow fire for fifteen minutes, and about 3 lbs. of flour and 4 lbs. of sugar should be added and stirred in to thicken and sweeten the mass. The sugar adds to the attractiveness of the dainty. The mode of application is to plough a furrow here and there in a rabbit-infested place, and sow the poisoned malt in the furrow as turnip seed would be sown. As rabbits chiefly feed at dark and in the early morning, the afternoon or evening is the best time for sowing. The 10,000 rabbits mentioned were destroyed with eight bushels of poisoned malt.

PHARMACY IN EGYPT.

"NO English chemists in Cairo," the statement which we made a month since, has seemed incredible to many. For seven years we have, as a nation, had the control of Egyptian affairs, and during that time the "grand tour" to the Land of the Pharaohs has become a favourite one with people of leisure and means. All the year round English people are to be seen in the streets of Cairo, some of them residents, others tourists. All are likely to need medicine, but there is no English chemist in Cairo. A representative of this journal has been endeavouring to get at the bottom of the mystery, and he has had the good fortune of spending an hour with a gentleman who is well acquainted with pharmacy as practised in Cairo. This gentleman is not desirous of publicity, but we may say that he is a pharmacist, and places no restriction upon the publication of the facts which he communicated to our representative. The advertisement regarding a Cairo pharmacy which has lately appeared in this journal served to commence the conversation.

"You can support the statement made here that there is an opening in Cairo for an English chemist?"

"Yes," was the reply; "I have never been able to understand why there is not one, especially since you have had the control of our affairs. I do not know which pharmacy is referred to in this announcement, but I would say that any energetic young English pharmacist going out to Cairo would make a comfortable fortune in ten years. There is a Pharmacie Anglaise and a Pharmacie Britannique, one kept by a Greek and the other by an Austrian gentleman. At both of these the medicines of the British Pharmacopœia can be obtained. But, generally speaking, English pharmacy is not specially cultivated, so there is a good opening for an English chemist."

"Are there any English doctors in the city?"

In reply our informant proceeded to name about a dozen medical men, amongst them Dr. Sandwith, who had charge for a time of the Direction des Services Sanitaires et d'Hygiène Publique (Board of Health), and is now in private practice, Dr. Grant, Dr. Murison, Dr. Green, and others. He thought that there would be little difficulty in an English pharmacist getting the support of all the English physicians. As showing the difficulty which attends English practice in the city, he mentioned that one of the doctors is in the habit of prescribing a certain London firm's remedies by the catalogue number in this style:—

No. 64 3 doz.
One every four hours.

Asked regarding dispensing charges, the reply was that they were invariably high—for instance, 5 francs for an ordinary 6-oz. mixture. As to retail prices, sal volatile at 1 franc per oz. is a good example, and 3 francs for a 1s. 1½d. box of Beecham's pills shows what is done in the patent-medicine department.

"But little is done in these specialities," added our informant. "When an English party comes in they want some ether, some ammonia (sal volatile), eye-water, and other things which they think necessary on their travels, and before you know where you are the bill has mounted up to 2*l.* or 3*l.*"

"What about the day's drawings?"

"They are good. 10*l.* or 15*l.* is common; I have seen 20*l.* taken, and at high profits."

"You say there is but little demand for specialities. Do the customers not require hair-washes and such articles as a smart man could put up himself?"

"Oh, yes, these can be readily sold; in fact, the customers are of the same class as you have in your West-end shops here. They have money to spend, and it rests with the chemist to angle for it. Toilet soaps and perfumery are always in demand."

"Should the English chemist have a knowledge of French and German?"

"It would be better if he had, although it is not essential, for he would require an assistant who knows the place—a Swiss or Greek pharmacist—and an apprentice. Englishmen generally know how to dispense French prescriptions as well as German, but a foreigner who has not been trained in English pharmacy is awkward about the measuring which is

necessary in English dispensing, and few are acquainted with the British Pharmacopœia."

"Is there no restriction upon the practice of pharmacy?"

"Anyone who holds a foreign diploma can open a shop. Indeed, it is not necessary that the owner should be an approved pharmacist if there is an approved manager in charge. That policeman could go out to Cairo and start a pharmacy if he got a qualified manager. Most of those who have pharmacies in Cairo at present have either foreign diplomas or have passed through the Cairo University. A curious decree was put forth in 1878 by the Board of Health for the benefit of unqualified assistants. There was an examination in botany, pharmacy, practical chemistry, pharmacology, and so on, at Alexandria, and a good many went to pass it. About two-thirds succeeded, and when they got their certificates they found that they were permitted to practise pharmacy at the places they were then in, but nowhere else. Thus, if a man holding that certificate had a shop, No. 80, he could not shift it to No. 82, or, if No. 80 were burnt down, he would have to wait until it was built up again before he could resume. Wasn't it absurd? He was a chemist at No. 80, but no chemist at No. 82."

"Yes, that was a queer decree. Does it exist in spite of the English rule?"

"Yes; but understand that there was only the one examination in 1878; there has been none since. The decree only applies to those who passed in 1878. I understand that application has been made to the Board of Health to remove the absurd restriction, but the English medical officers have not succeeded in getting the native officers to consent to any change."

"Where do the Cairo chemists get their supplies?"

"Well, now, that's a point I should like to say something about. I do not understand what is wrong with English houses. Not a price-list do they send to Cairo; not a traveller from any of them do we ever see. It pays some German houses [and he named them] to send a traveller once in three months, and French firms also look after the trade; but English firms do not appear to care for it. Two London houses get good orders periodically from the principal chemists for some things they must get from England, but extracts, alkaloids, chemicals, tinctures, and the like we get from Germany and France. We can buy them cheaper there, of course. English houses are too dear."

Our representative here explained the concession which has been made to exporters in regard to the drawback on spirituous medicinal preparations, and this, our informant thought, would place our manufacturers on a footing with their Continental competitors. Speaking further of the business which could be done by our manufacturers in Egypt, he mentioned that in trusses alone the demand is enormous. Nearly everybody suffers from hernia, and large numbers of trusses of the better quality are sold at a guinea (26 francs). The poorer natives get the common quality, 6*s.* being the price for a single truss, such as Italian manufacturers send to the country at about 18*s.* per dozen. Indiarubber goods are obtained from Hamburg, one firm sending out a traveller twice a year. Our informant made no secret of the fact that English goods are in most cases ordered through Continental houses, but whether these are supplied or not we leave our readers to judge.

It will be understood that there is no room in Cairo for a colony of English pharmacists; nor do we wish to create anything like another Oklahoma boom in the vicinity of the Nile. We simply place on record some plain facts which show how letbargic Englishmen are in view of opportunities for business which our policy in Egypt has opened up to us. Our informant, an Egyptian gentleman, assures us that there is a wonderful degree of confidence in English traders, and that merchants out there are ready to give us their custom if we ask for it. This applies equally to pharmacy, London houses especially being held in high respect.

Before the interview closed a question was put regarding Cairo assistants and their salaries. As to nationality, most are Egyptians or Turks, intelligent, well-educated men who do their work well. Greek, German, and Swiss (the latter speaking both French and German) pharmacists are amongst the ranks of assistants, and salaries vary from 10*l.* to 25*l.* per month, according to position. One or two receive 30*l.* per month. Apprentices get about 2*l.* per month, and are not difficult to obtain.

CANADIAN NOTES.

A NEW DISTRICT ASSOCIATION has been formed at Woodstock, where a meeting of druggists was held last month. It takes the place of the Oxford Pharmaceutical Association, and Mr. A. M. Scott is secretary.

MR. A. FAWCETT, of London, Ontario, has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. C. Sheppard, King Street West, Toronto. Mr. Sheppard is studying medicine, and wishes to have all his time to himself during the ensuing year, the last of his university course.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A movement is on foot here for protecting the interests of druggists established in the province from the encroachments of new comers, especially those who have no qualification. It is proposed to apply to the Legislature for the necessary authority.

THE druggists of Huron, Grey, and Bruce (Ontario) have formed an association, the following being the office-bearers:—President, De Witt H. Martyn, Kindeardine; vice-presidents, J. T. Pepper, Brussels, and J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; secretary, R. S. Muir, Port Elgin; treasurer, M. F. Eby, Port Elgin. The association has chosen Mr. R. Wightman, of Owen Sound, as their candidate for the Pharmaceutical Council.

SALE OF SPIRITS BY DRUGGISTS.—The Toronto Association, being in a progressive mood, resolved at a recent meeting that the sale of spirits had retarded the elevation of the standard of druggists, and it was agreed to do all in the power of the members to minimise the demand and consequent sale; to adhere not only to the letter, but to the spirit of the law in its strictest sense; and to take every precaution to ensure that all sales are for purely legitimate purposes.

THE QUESTION OF PRICES still excites some interest in the Dominion. The majority of pharmacists now look to the legitimate, or, rather, technical, part of their calling for their income. Patents have to be sold at market prices, and these are not sufficiently remunerative to warrant hard pushing. In the circumstances it is natural that pharmacists should make the most of the drug and dispensing parts of their business. Several of the district associations are accordingly devoting attention to price-lists, in order to ensure uniformity as well as a good rate of profit for what may be considered professional services, and so far the results have been fairly successful.

PHARMACY AS A PROFESSION.—The Toronto druggists are not satisfied with the title which the present Pharmacy Act confers upon those who pass the qualifying examination. They, therefore, have asked the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to take the steps necessary for authorising the University of the province to grant the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. The gist of the proposal is that the University should institute a course of instruction in pharmacy, to be taken by those who have graduated at the College, and who desire the doctorate degree. An effort is being made to get a uniform and favourable expression of opinion on the point from pharmacists throughout the province.

ONTARIO EXAMINATIONS.—The proposal referred to in my last letter to submit the questions for the qualifying examination to the professors of the College before finally agreeing upon them has, happily, not been carried out. The principal of the College was naturally anxious about the matter, and hesitated to undertake a duty which would have placed him in a delicate position as regards love for his students and good faith with the executive body. Hence the arrangement by which the questions from the country and other examiners are finally revised by the chairman of the examining board and the members resident in Toronto is considered by all concerned to be most satisfactory.

THE new arrangement was carried out for the May examinations—which, by the way, were exceptionally heavy, no fewer than one hundred and four appearing, of whom fifty-six passed the whole of the subjects entitling them to registration.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.—The company to whom the right of producing these little persuaders belongs declare

that they are being grossly victimised in Canada, and recently they have made a big find in the premises of a druggist named Waite, of Armprior, Ontario. Here they secured a printing-press, with engraved copper-plates of the trade-mark, and an outfit for the manufacture of the Little Liver Pills. Mr. Waite, although he is a prominent politician and Sunday-school teacher, has been arrested, and fully committed for trial, on the charges of forgery, applying forged trade-marks, and having counterfeit goods bearing such trade-marks in his possession for sale. Another case came before Mr. Justice Street at the Middlesex Assizes, London, Ontario, last month. The defendants in this instance were Lawson & Jones, and the charge preferred against them under the Merchandise Marks Act was for forging the trade-mark of the Carter Medicine Company. The prosecution proved that defendants printed labels closely resembling those of the Carter Medicine Company, but failed to show that any such labels had been printed since May 22, 1888, when the Act came into force. As it transpired, the last order executed was on May 5, 1888, seventeen days before the date on which criminal liability could possibly have been incurred by defendants, who were accordingly acquitted. They had to pay their own costs, nevertheless. The Medicine Company estimate their losses in Canada to amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

PHARMACY IN INDIA.

DRUG COMPANIES.—Messrs. Phillips & Co. (Limited), chemists, Bombay, announce a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent., and, after making provision for deterioration of machinery, furniture, doubtful debts, carry forward 500rs. and place to the reserve fund 8,500rs. The net profit is 40,000rs. The business greatly exceeds in amount that of any previous year, though the profits have not increased in proportion. I am told that Messrs. Treacher & Co. (Limited), whose year is up, intend to pay a dividend of 25 per cent. on their capital of 1,000,000rs.

PERSONAL ITEMS.—Mr. John Morgan, manager of Treacher & Co. (Limited), Poona, has returned from England, and has resumed charge of the branch. Mr. Fowler retires from the firm, and joins Messrs. C. F. Pearson & Co., of Secunderabad, as partner. Mr. C. Robinson, of Treacher's, has gone home on leave.—Mr. B. Phillips, Phillips & Co. (Limited), Finsbury Circus, is on his way out to India; when he arrives Mr. E. Beynon, the manager of the Bombay Fort and Byculla houses, will take three months' leave in India. Mr. Beynon is local secretary for the Pharmaceutical Conference.—Mr. Charles W. White is the first drug traveller who has been to Mandalay; he found four chemists already established, and also that German and American competition in the drug trade is exceedingly severe, and they are imitating Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s goods extensively in those countries.

NEWS FROM HOME.—Says the *Druggists' Circular* of New York in its last issue:—"A live female whale is on exhibition in a tank on a prominent street in London. Over the door is the sign, 'Whaloid, infallible cure for consumption. Dispensing hours, 8 to 10 A.M.; 3 to 5 P.M.' The tank is some 70 feet long, 30 feet wide, and about 30 feet deep, and has been constructed at considerable expense. It has in it a framework on which the whale rests. After the water is drawn out, which is done at intervals when a sufficient number of customers have collected, an expert milkman extracts for the consumptives whaloid (or whale milk), which is greedily absorbed at 5s. per glass. This new style of marine sanitarium is supposed to be under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, and will doubtless be approved by the cod-fish aristocracy of Europe and the fish four hundred of this city." The American paper evidently takes this whale *au sérieux*; and the most surprising part about the matter is that this story was originally published in the "London letter" of another American paper, the correspondent of which (as was clear enough to readers on this side) was poking some rather ill-natured fun at a well-known London firm of introducers of American articles.

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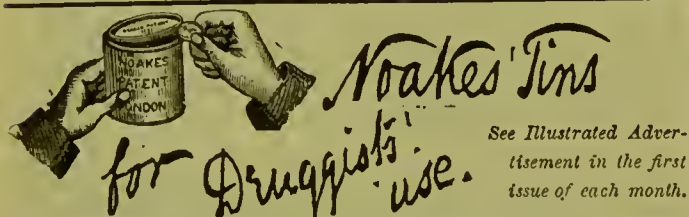
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See Advertisement, page 45 (bottom folio).

*Fletcher's
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See DIARY, 1889,
Pages 17 and 18.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CHEMISTS AND THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

It is to be desired that some sort of official notice should be taken by the Pharmaceutical Council of the peculiar position in which chemists and druggists are now placed in regard to the Pharmacopœia. According to the magistrate at Bow Street the British Pharmacopœia is a binding authority on all tradesmen in regard to any substance or preparation named in its pages. Magistrates elsewhere have given decisions at variance with this one. There is on record a decision of the High Court of Justice which skilfully skirts the question at issue, and which may be, and has been, quoted with confidence by the advocates of both these opposing views. Lastly, it appears that Sir Walter Foster, M.P., on behalf of the General Medical Council, is to introduce into a new Medical Bill, or endeavour to insert into

the Pharmacy Bill now before the House of Commons, a clause declaring definitely that

"For the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and any Act amending or extending that Act, the British Pharmacopœia, published under the Medical Acts, shall be the standard for determining the composition of drugs and medicines; and any drug or medicine sold as being one of the drugs or compounded medicines of the British Pharmacopœia shall not be deemed to be of the nature, substance, quality, and ingredients demanded by the purchaser of such drug or medicine, unless the same has been compounded in accordance with the formularies of the British Pharmacopœia."

The choice of the Pharmacy Bill as the barque wherein to trust the fortunes of this new section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act was perhaps at first intended as a compliment to pharmacy, though we should doubt if it was a wise selection from a legislative point of view; but, however that may be, the clause, whether destined to appear in a Pharmacy or a Medical Bill, directly challenges the attention of chemists and druggists, and demands a reply from them.

For ourselves we are disposed to agree with the clause under certain restrictions. It would be decidedly convenient to have an unquestioned standard by which pharmacists can work, and to which they can appeal in respect of preparations peculiar to the practice of pharmacy. But before this can or should take the form of a legal authority the names and synonyms in the Pharmacopœia must be carefully examined by a committee, representative of pharmacists as well as of doctors, and to such a mixed body must all future editions of the Pharmacopœia be submitted before its preparations, and the names by which they are entitled, can acquire the authority claimed for them.

The claim of pharmacists to form a part of the Pharmacopœia Commission in this country has hitherto rested on a very shadowy basis. So long as it was understood that the Pharmacopœia was merely a convenient formulary, compiled by physicians for their mutual use as prescribers, they had a perfect right to keep in their own hands both its compilation and its copyright. They were wise to employ pharmacists as experts, but they were not bound to admit them to their councils. The case is altered, however, if their book is to rule our business. Before they can be permitted to have the legal right to snatch from us any title which we and the public between us have made popular, and monopolise that title for their own formulary, we, as chemists and druggists, as persons whose business is directly affected, and as the only probable defendants in any actions which may be brought in respect of the new law, have an unanswerable claim to an at least equal vote in the selection of the preparations and the adoption of the titles which are to appear in that important volume. And, more than that: let it not be forgotten, and let it be declared at the outset, we should have as strong a claim to an equal share of the profits of the business of publishing the Pharmacopœia, profits towards which chemists, no doubt, contribute the principal share.

WORK FOR THE CONFERENCE.

THE programme of work which the executive committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference has prepared contains, as we have already indicated, many subjects of a practical character, which are capable of being made the basis of a number of papers which would be of general interest, and which would, therefore, induce lively discussions. Considering that so popular a man as Mr. Charles Umney is to have the direction of the discussions this year, and knowing how eminently practical have been the many contributions which

he has made to pharmaceutical literature, we may fairly anticipate that there will be a continuation this year of the good work which characterised the meeting at Bath. No one who has attended the conference can have failed to observe that lengthy papers bristling with facts and figures more frequently than otherwise elicit no real discussion. Few can follow such papers if there are no diagrams to guide them, and everyone tires of the detail which is packed into them to show the authors' care for exactness. We have no desire to deprecate exactitude—it is a good thing, a most excellent thing in its place, and that place is, perhaps, the Year-Book. But what we require at the Conference is the results of investigations briefly expressed, especially in so far as they modify knowledge and influence present custom. We feel that we are expressing the opinions of the majority of the habitués of the Conference when we say that all papers communicated thereto should be accompanied by concise and readily intelligible abstracts, so that the honorary secretaries may, in the absence of the authors, read the shorter communications. It generally happens that on the second day one half of the papers have to be given in abstract by the secretaries reading as they run—a most unsatisfactory process to all concerned. Apart from that, it is well to keep in mind that even the scientifically-minded of the conferees are disposed to take advantage of the local arrangements after luncheon, and it is a sad sight to notice the conscience-stricken faces of these gentlemen when they return to the conference room. Can this not be avoided? Why should there not be only a single session each day, extending, say, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.? This would give sufficient time for the work in hand, and probably on the second day at six o'clock the members might reassemble for executive business, if that were found to be necessary. If the Conference is to live and extend its influence it must be made more attractive than it is. The idea has got abroad that it is a dry affair—a matter of reading scientific papers, whereas to those who do attend it is really an enjoyable break in the year's monotony, and none who attend return home without feeling the better for the holiday. To add to the interest arrangements might be made to have on view specimens illustrative of the various communications. The authors could furnish these, and if they were open to inspection by all, instead of being placed before the meeting while the papers are being read, there would be more certainty of interest in the proceedings. New Unofficial Formulary preparations would naturally find a place here, and in the course of time we might expect to see the show develop into an annual exhibition of strictly novel pharmaceutical appliances and preparations, such as country pharmacists seldom have the opportunity of seeing.

Turning to the subjects which are on the Blue list, we find that in one or two instances the executive committee have been anticipated. Thus, recent communications in this journal have conclusively proved that commercial green euonymin is an unreliable and grossly adulterated article. It is not a true representation of the active principles of the drug, whereas the brown is so, as far as "concentration" can be, and any experiments which may be made to determine "what is the best method for the preparation of this substance" should be in regard to brown euonymin. In this country, we may add, it is not possible to do anything else, seeing that we have no young and green wahoo bark here. Mr. H. W. Jones has recently, in this journal, satisfactorily discussed the sixteenth subject, which relates to the composition and efficacy of podophyllin of different shades. Caseara sagrada is a fruitful subject. Information is required regarding (1) its resins, (2) the activity of an aqueous extract, (3) whether the bark improves by keeping, and (4) regarding the season for its collection. Considering the enormous consumption of

this drug, our ignorance of its constituents is deplorable. The fluid extract, an admirably active preparation, contains only the water-soluble constituents; yet it is said that the purgative principle is resinous. It has been asserted that, like the bark of *Rhamnus Frangula*, cascara bark should not be used until it is a year old; but there is only one case to warrant this injunction, and that instance was one of a man and his wife who were foolish enough to drink the decoction of half a pound of bark. Naturally, they suffered dreadfully, and one died. Would the results have been different if half an ounce had been used? We scarcely require investigation to answer that question; nevertheless we hope that the whole subject will be satisfactorily discussed at the Conference. The gum acacia substitutes should afford a good paper. They have been worked on already, and as the result of one investigation Ghatti gum is now used to a fairly large extent in pharmacy. But there are many others which equally merit attention, and we require information on pharmaceutical lines about them. The time is probably too short to admit of a complete chemical investigation of the gums, but it will suffice for experiments in the direction indicated. So also might we have, with little trouble to investigators, useful papers on lead plaster, helladonna plaster, and Easton's syrup. The impurity of liquor ferri perchloridi fortior is a somewhat threadbare subject, but we may give a hint to anyone who cares to take it up, that much of the liquor supplied to retail chemists is made direct from hæmatite, and it would be interesting to know how the liquor so prepared differs from the official preparation. There are several thoroughly practical and interesting subjects on the list in the tincture and fluid extract department; we may instance tincture of cinchona as one which would form the basis of a good discussion on the relative efficiency of maceration and percolation as applied to cinchona. It is still a debatable point whether percolation is at all comparable to maceration in this case. At all events, the official process leaves about one half of the alkaloids in the marc, although the tincture cannot be said to be saturated, and the problem is how to extract the remainder. Dr. Symes's method of extracting drugs by pressure is worthy of further application. It was a somewhat bold thing to bring it forward at this stage of pharmaceutical progress, and, although some advanced pharmacists across the Atlantic have scoffed at it, we understand that the process has been used in several laboratories with excellent results. The man who will satisfactorily state what is "the most suitable harmless preservative" for essence of rennet will, of course, say how the essence should be made, and we can assure him of popularity if he satisfactorily deals with the subject. The Conference would not be complete without a paper on some essential oil, and we find two suggestions on the Blue list which promise some progress in this department. "Has the time not arrived for defining more exactly ol. eucalypti B.P.?" Professor Attfield proposes to do away with definition altogether. Here is a text for a sermon, and as a conjugate subject the best method of determining the quality of the official volatile oils would help to infuse life into the sermon. There are other subjects on the list which are likely to furnish papers. Some of them are, as we have previously said, of a therapeutic nature, and others are of that scientific character of which there is always abundance at the meetings. We still require a sprinkling of them, but we desire to encourage all members of the Conference to contribute more to its work, and such will find the pharmaceutical subjects to be acceptable and fitting. In regard to the local arrangements for the Newcastle meeting, we are able to state that they are very forward, and on Thursday the Executive Committee met to settle the details. The

endeavour is to make the meeting in every way worthy of the birthplace of the Conference, and a good attendance of the members on September 10 to 12 is only required to make it so.

INSECT PESTS.

THE first effects of the hot weather upon the drug market are a rise in the price of quassia and a probable failure of the Mitcham lavender crop. The green fly in the Kent hop-gardens has drawn the quassia out of its ordinary channel, and the tiny spittle fly is making havoc of the lavender fields. From Cheshire we also hear that the blight is exceptionally bad; the vitality of thousands of trees has temporarily been sapped, owing to the destruction of the leaves by caterpillars, and it is anticipated that the damson crop will be a complete failure. Few gardens there are in England at present which do not show traces of the destructive work of the caterpillar and green fly. It is sad to see the plants drooping when their blossom should be at its brightest, and the destruction is particularly lamentable in the case of the valuable lavender. Here the effect of the insect attack is easily noticeable. First the ominous "spittle" is observed, then the top leaves begin to recurve and curl up, the florets drop away until no part of the flower is left, and the plant finally droops and becomes utterly useless. Strange to say, it is only the second and third years' plants (the richest in oil) which are thus attacked, and our inquiries show that this year a large proportion are affected. Nothing is done, as in the Kent hop gardens, to abate the scourge; for the lavender growers consider that when the fly appears nothing will put it down, or, rather, that the expense of doing so is too great.

Considering that the remedies for insect pests are drawn from the chemist's stock, it is opportune that we should recall the fact that the agricultural department of the Privy Council has had thorough investigations made of the insects injurious to the corn, hop, and fruit crops. The pamphlet dealing with the last named is, perhaps, the most useful to chemists, and we strongly recommend all in country businesses to acquaint themselves with its contents. The pamphlet may be obtained from Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C., by post for nine penny stamps. It is not necessary to discuss here the life history of the common insect pests, the purpose of this note being to indicate to our readers what they may prepare for their customers in the nature of remedies. The old-fashioned white hellebore still holds its position as the popular remedy for caterpillar. In some cases it is unquestionably effectual, in others it signally fails. Failure in many cases is due to improper application. Some gardeners, apparently with the idea of making the caterpillars sneeze themselves out of existence, dust the powder on the plants. This is certainly bad for the gardener. Others mix the powder with cold water, and eject the mixture on the plants. This is better, but the best plan is to direct five gallons of boiling water to be poured upon a pound of hellebore, and after the infusion cools it may be applied. Hellebore, owing to its poisonous nature, should not be used for soft fruits. Some one has lately spoken highly of the efficacy of gas-tar as a preventive of caterpillar. It is applicable for plants of the cabbage order, for gooseberry and currant bushes—indeed for all green garden crops. The time to apply preventives is immediately after the caterpillar disappears. At this stage it becomes a chrysalis, which frequently falls from the plant to the ground, there to remain until the ensuing season. For this reason the gas-tar, soot, lime, paraffin oil, or other preventive should be

plentifully supplied to the soil, followed by brisk hoeing. It is a pity that before the advent of hot weather those who are pestered with green fly do not make a search for the predictions of the pest. The fly is always heralded by the appearance of a minute "granulation" of white "eggs" situated on the back of the leaf towards the midrib. At this stage a good washing with a solution of a pound of carbolic soft soap in ten gallons of water is advantageous, and when the nimble insect appears upon the plants a similar preparation, devised by one of our correspondents, is not only useful, but, unlike some remedies, can be put up as a speciality by chemists. It is as follows:—

					Oz.
Terebene (Bond's) ..	..	..	..	..	2
Soft soap ..	..	..	..	..	4
Methylated spirit ..	..	..	..	..	6

Mix together to form a solution.

From 1 to 4 oz. of this insecticide is added to a gallon of water, and the solution used with a syringe or spray producer. For the syringe the weaker solution is sufficient. One of the most efficacious remedies which we know of is a weak solution of crude nicotine. Tobacco infusions and mixtures of tobacco juice with soap and water are commonly used, but they are not at all successful, whereas the nicotine has a marvellously good effect upon rose and fruit trees. Mr. Thomas Christy supplied us with some of the article. It was, apparently, a solution of the alkaloid; and 5 drops, added to a gallon of water, formed a deadly insecticide. As nicotine is one of the most toxic alkaloids, we would suggest that chemists should only sell it in a well diluted state, so that a few ounces would be required for a gallon of wash. Mr. Whitehead's favourite remedy is a quassia preparation, composed of:—

Soft soap ..	..	..	..	..	7 lbs.
Quassia ..	..	..	..	..	6 "
Water ..	..	..	..	..	100 galls.

The whole are allowed to stand together for a night before use. It is the employment of this remedy in the Kent hop gardens which has put up the price of quassia. We prefer to use carbolic soft soap, or any other soft soap which is impregnated with the phenol or cresol products of coal-tar. These the green fly and the caterpillar relish as little as they do paraffin, which is sometimes added to the mixture. For retail purposes a combination of 7 lbs. of the soft soap with a pound of extract of quassia would be saleable. One pound of this mixture would serve for 15 gallons of water. As we are now in the middle of the season for these articles we trust that the foregoing hints may be turned to good account by those interested.

THE DRUG TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FROM the official record of the trade of 1888 lately published some interesting items are to be gathered. First of all we ascertain the fact that the total amount of business transacted between the United Kingdom and foreign countries and colonies during the year reached the grand total of 685,520,979*l.* This is a larger sum than has appeared since 1884, in which year it was exceeded by about half a million sterling. But there can be no doubt that in view of the steady fall in the prices of produce—or, to put it in, perhaps, the truer sense, the steady rise in the value of gold—the figures of 1888 represent a large increase in the bulk of trade transacted. Imports in 1888 were valued at 387,635,738*l.*; of these 86,915,738*l.* worth were received from British possessions. Exports, on the other hand, figure for 297,885,236*l.*, and of these 91,424,236*l.* worth, or nearly a third of the total, is bought for British colonies and

dependencies. India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and other countries, whose enormous native population makes comparison impossible, account for about 40,000,000*l.* worth. Putting them aside, it appears that some ten or twelve millions of British colonists buy from this country something like fifty million pounds' worth of merchandise every year.

Every year there is an excess of about 90,000,000*l.* in the value of the imports into the United Kingdom over that of the exports. We have economists among us who point to that circumstance as one of the frightful results of our free-trade policy. It is the result of that policy, but there is nothing very frightful about it. It simply indicates roughly our annual profits. The actual gold and silver transactions of the country are, in comparison with its total trade, very trifling: in 1888 gold and silver, coin and bullion, to the value of 22,001,528*l.* were imported, and 22,559,571*l.* exported. Thus we received an excess of imports over exports to the value of 90,000,000*l.*, and the cash we paid for this was a little over half a million sterling.

The information concerning the imports and exports of drugs and chemicals is best given in tabular form. This will be found in convenient form for reference on preceding pages of this issue.

AMBER GUAIAIC.

A MONTH ago we reported the sale of a resin which closely resembled guaiacum, and was catalogued as such. We now hear that a similar article has, under the name of "Amber Guaiac," appeared in New York, and, after inquiry by the appraisers' department—there being a dispute as to its classification—the drug was found to be pure guaiacum resin, and as such was duly passed through the Customs. The article has also been examined by Mr. C. C. Meyer, who has reported his results to a meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He suspected at first that the resin was mixed with pitch, but a few experiments showed that idea to be erroneous. A tincture was made with it, and it was found that 95 per cent. of the resin dissolved, as compared with 60 per cent. found to be the proportion of an ordinary guaiacum soluble in spirit. The new "gum" was also completely soluble in aromatic spirit of ammonia; and the tincture gave the characteristic blue colour with nitric-acid fumes. In the discussion on the paper Professor Maisch stated that he had obtained a similar article by evaporating tincture of guaiacum, and it would, therefore, seem that amber guaiacum is simply a resin made by dissolving woody guaiacum in spirit, filtering, and evaporating. Perhaps the American authorities are right in their conclusions. As yet we have no chemical evidence to disprove their statements, and guaiacum undoubtedly exists in the resin; but on chewing a portion of it we have been struck with the fact that it has a pronounced taste of tolu balsam, which suggests that the substance is probably a mixture of tolu syrup residues and guaiacum resin. It would be well to have this point cleared up before "Amber Guaiac" is definitely accepted as purified "guaiaci resina."

Tellurium not Discovered. At the last meeting of the Chemical Society Dr. B. Brauner, in his paper on experimental researches on the periodic law, dealt with the atomic weight of tellurium. He had used eleven different methods for determining that point, but all gave different results. He eventually succeeded, but with great difficulty, in preparing what appeared to be pure tellurium tetrabromide, and on most carefully analysing this obtained the value $Te = 127.64$. This number, however, is incompatible with the position of tellurium in the periodic system, and, having satisfied himself that there were no experimental

errors which could account for the discrepancy, the author was forced to conclude that what had hitherto been regarded as pure tellurium contained foreign elements. By submitting tellurium solutions to a systematic fractional precipitation, he has, in fact, succeeded in obtaining a variety of substances, some of which are undoubtedly novel elements. One of these it is proposed to call *Austriacum* (*Austrium*). In all probability this is the *Dvi-tellurium* (212), the probable existence of which was pointed out for the first time by Mendeleeff in his recent Faraday lecture. The author is satisfied that the atomic weight of the element in question approaches very closely to that indicated by Mendeleeff. In addition, there is at least one other novel constituent, and this appears to be more or less closely allied to arsenic and antimony. It follows that true tellurium has yet to be discovered, and that its atomic weight and properties remain to be determined. Mr. Newlands remarked after the paper was read that he had always placed tellurium below iodine; and he had no doubt that true tellurium, when isolated, would be found to have an atomic weight near 125. The element is at present placed in the sixth group of the seventh series in Mendeleeff's table, iodine being in the seventh group of the same series.

* *

Medical Precedence. The question of who shall be first in the medical profession is not yet satisfactorily settled. The difficulty arose in this way. A few months ago the necessity arose for the signatures of the presidents of the General Medical Council and of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to a trust document, and the testator had directed that the first should be that of the representative of the General Medical Council. The president of the Royal College of Physicians, however, emphatically declined to sign in the second place, and (as we lately reported) an appeal was made by the College authorities to Garter King of Arms to decide the question of precedence. Sir Albert Woods pronounced in favour of the Royal College, in consideration of its greater age, but the General Medical Council at their last meeting passed a resolution to the effect that they were not aware that Sir Albert Woods had any jurisdiction in the matter on which the Royal College of Physicians had seen fit to consult him, and that in any question concerning the status of the Council the Council must decline to consider themselves bound by an opinion which they had no share in taking, and which they deem to be of inconclusive authority. The Council, on their part, have therefore determined to bring the matter by deputation under the notice of the Lord President of the Council, with a view of obtaining a judgment from him which shall for the future place the point beyond dispute.

* *

What is Pasteurism? A correspondent of *Truth* offers a hard nut for the Pasteurites to crack. As there seems some chance, he writes, that before very long Pasteurism will be established (and, of course, endowed) in this country, I venture to express the opinions of an unscientific but unbitten man. The germ theory, I take it, is one thing, Pasteurism quite another. Anybody can understand (whether it is true or not is another matter) the germ theory, but who shall explain to me Pasteurism? The germ theory is this:—All diseases are caused by germs; every germ wants food, every human body contains a limited (?) amount of germ food. Your tip, therefore, is to hurry in a weak germ and let him eat it all up, lest a stronger one coming your way should take a fancy to enter in and dwell in you. That is very simple. Any child can understand that. But now for Pasteurism. Pasteurism wants faith. Pasteurism assumes that the big germ, the strong germ, the germ fresh from the dog, has got in first, and recommends that a weak, feeble, chicken-broth nourished germ should be put in afterwards to struggle with him for the limited (?) amount of germ food in the patient's body, and Pasteurism contends that the second-coming weak germ will win, and eat all the germ food, and that there will be none left for the strong germ who came first. Well, now, this is a free country. If any man having been bitten by a mad, full-grown dog thinks he can cure himself by going straightway and getting bitten by a mad puppy, let him. But, for my part, if I ever have the misfortune to get rabies into me I

shan't go and get inoculated with more (however scientifically weakened). I shall go and have the bite cut out. No one shall ever persuade me that the best cure for consumption is to run off and catch a cold in the head. The truth is, Pasteurism in theory and Pasteurism in practice contradict each other. Pasteurism in theory is "first germ come first served." Pasteurism in practice is "second germ come first served."

* *

Medicine. Commenting on some of the evidence in the consumers. Maybrick poisoning case, "Dagonct," the philosopher of the *Referee*, says:—"The person who accepts every prescription you offer to him, and who tries by turn half the patent medicines advertised, is not such an oddity as might be supposed. If suffering humanity did not lend a willing ear to the flattering tales put before it we should not see, as we now do, our newspaper columns filled and our hoardings beplastered with the advertisements of pills and ointments and syrups and extracts and powders and mixtures and plasters and potions and 'waters' and wafers and lozenges and liniments. For the besetting ailments of our race there are always new remedies forthcoming, and when one fails to afford relief the sufferer flies to another if the slightest encouragement is offered. 'Hope springs eternal in the human breast,' and it is due to this fact that a patent medicine, properly advertised, is a certain fortune to its proprietor. Wonderfully fascinating are the narratives of cures, and singularly like your own symptoms are those of the sufferers whose cases are put forward as cured 'after one dose.' You may have tried dozens of remedies before, but you are caught by the cleverly-arranged advertisement, and you say, 'I think I'll see if that will do me any good,' and you part with your cash like a lamb. If the class which 'tries everything' was not a huge one, it would be impossible for nostrum-proprietors to advertise on the colossal scale they do. They take columns and columns of newspapers daily; they rent miles and miles of hoarding. They employ poets and artists and literary men to puff their wares. They are perpetually designing some new dodge to catch the eye of the million—and the million must be caught, not by one remedy merchant, but by them all. If it were not so, how could they go on year after year spending the enormous sums they do in getting publicity for their 'certain cure'?"

* *

Reporting the Exhibits. A circular is being sent round to exhibitors at Paris very particularly marked "private and confidential," and professing to come from a journalist with an address at Finsbury Pavement. This person claims to have so much influence with "several important syndicates of British journalists in Paris" that he can guarantee to get a notice of the exhibits of his clients inserted in not less than 120 newspapers, for which service he would charge prices ranging from 10*l.* to 20*l.*, for notices of fifteen to twenty-five lines. We do not know a bit whether the man has any means of fulfilling his promises, but whether he has or has not it is equally desirable that his impudent attempt to cheat the readers, if not the proprietors, of 120 British newspapers should be exposed. He is particularly anxious that it should be understood that he is a journalist and not associated with any firm of advertising agents. It is probable that all respectable firms of advertising agents will be just as anxious as he is that this should be made clear.

"FEBRILINE," a tasteless syrup of amorphous quinine, manufactured by the Paris Medicine Company of Paris, Tenn., has been examined by Dr. R. G. Eccles, who reports to the *Druggists' Circular* that he finds it to be simply a syrup containing a very little pure quinidine in suspension.

A FEW DRUGGISTS were, of course, among the Oklahoma invaders. They came from the Western States, and most of them returned sadder and wiser men, but several succeeded in establishing themselves at Guthrie, at least for the time. The morning after the great rush one of them opened out in a tent, and next day two others were ready for business. It may be presumed, says an American contemporary, that lint, lotions, and stimulants were in brisk demand, and at very remunerative rates.

BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

CHARLES ADAMS, Colyton, Devonshire, Chemist.

THE first meeting of the creditors herein was held on June 18 at the office of the Official Receiver, Exeter. The statement of affairs showed liabilities 217*l.* 15*s.*; and assets: stock in trade, cost 65*l.*, estimated to produce 40*l.*; trade fixtures, &c., 15*l.*; furniture, 1*l.*; good book debts, 1*l.*; total, 57*l.*; thus leaving a deficiency of 161*l.* 3*s.* The causes of failure alleged by the debtor were "losses in business, bad trade, and pressure by creditors." According to the Official Receiver's observation the receiving order was made on the debtor's own petition. He commenced business at Woodford Green, Essex, in 1886, with a capital of about 40*l.* In October 1886 he removed to Aston Abbots, near Aylesbury. In March 1889 he purchased a business at St. Mary Church for about 100*l.*, of which 69*l.* is still due. The vendor holds two bills of exchange for 34*l.* 10*s.* each, and a pledge ticket for certain jewellery, of the estimated value of 25*l.* In May 1889 he removed to Colyton, and admits becoming aware of his insolvency in March or April last; and he has since incurred debts to the extent of about 50*l.*, and says that he hoped his business would have enabled him to pay the amounts in time. Since he has been at Colyton he has kept a cash book and merchant's ledger.

Later in the day the debtor came up for his public examination at the Castle, before Mr. Registrar Daw. Mr. Roberts appeared for Mrs. Adams, a creditor, who, it was stated, was no relation of the debtor.

In reply to the Official Receiver, the debtor repeated the particulars given above. He said he left Woodford with the intention of going into a farm. He was not in debt when he left Woodford, and he took 100*l.* with him. That was in October last year. After being at Aston Abbots four months he determined to sell his furniture and take an eating-house, or something of the kind. Besides furniture, he had farm stock, and he had a sale, and sold the whole effects for 79*l.* That was all he possessed at that time. His wife's friends resided in Devonshire, and he placed himself in communication with Mr. Parrington, of Exeter, with respect to the purchase of a business. He was recommended to see the business at St. Mary Church. He had had no communication with Mrs. Adams (the then proprietress) at that time. He went down and saw the business, and was led to understand it was a prosperous one, and he was advised to take it. Mr. Parrington valued the whole stock at 108*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, and he accepted a bill for 68*l.*, balance of the money for the business. The business was transferred on February 23. Early in March he wrote to Mr. Parrington that he did not like the affair, and was told in reply that he (Mr. Parrington) would let the business again, saying that he would get rid of it quietly, so that nobody in the neighbourhood should know. He wrote to Mr. Parrington in reply stating that he did not want any secrecy, but that he should like the business disposed of as soon as possible. He advertised the business for sale, and tried in many ways to get rid of it, but could not. He did not communicate his discontent directly to Mrs. Adams. He left St. Mary Church at the beginning of April, between seven and eight o'clock. His goods were sent away the same morning between six and seven o'clock. He went by the first train, and took away the whole of his effects. He went first to Axminster. He wrote a letter to his landlord, enclosing the key. He did not say in his letter that he was going to leave the country, but he did not know whether he should be able to get work in the country. He sent the letter to Plymouth to be posted. That was not done entirely to mislead, but to gain time. He took his wife and family and the furniture to Axminster, and from thence to Colyton. He had no permanent address. His goods were consigned in the name of Phillips. His endeavour was to conceal his whereabouts from his landlord for a time, and to gain time to get business. Finding he could not get into a business at Axminster, he went to Colyton, where he had friends, and there he opened business. Mrs. Adams subsequently called upon him at Colyton. He did not tell her he never saw her before, or anything to that effect. He did not deny to her being Charles Adams. He said, "You have found me at last." He disposed of a part of his goods at St. Mary Church to a person named Wood for 4*l.* He pledged about 40*l.*

worth of goods for 10*l.*, which sum he had since spent in living and moving about. When he settled in Colyton he had just a pound or two, and he commenced business there with effects to the value of about 30*l.* or 40*l.* He owed Mrs. Adams at that time 68*l.* He owed some few creditors in London money to the extent of 30*l.*; he owed 5*l.* locally, and he owed at Aston Abbots 10*l.* or 15*l.*, making a total indebtedness of about 120*l.* When he applied from Colyton to certain merchants in Exeter he said he was beginning business in Colyton and should be glad of some credit. He knew at that time he was insolvent. He obtained credit to the extent of 31*l.*, well knowing that he had no means of paying it. He communicated with Messrs. Lorimer & Co., of London, asking if they would deal with him on the same terms as at Woodford, and they let him have 8*l.* worth of drugs. He did not tell them anything about his means. He had given up all his furniture except what belonged to his wife.

In examination by Mr. Roberts the debtor admitted that when he left Aylesbury he was practically insolvent. During the time that he stayed at Mr. Parrington's house he told him of his condition, but did not say anything about his debts. He did not have his letter to his landlord posted from Plymouth to lead people to believe he was going abroad as he said.

By the Official Receiver: He gave his orders in the name of Adams & Phillips, because he thought that a double name would be better for business. He thought that the two names would be more acceptable than Adams alone.

The Registrar told the debtor that he did not think he had given his answers in a satisfactory way. The reason why he posted the letter from Plymouth was very obvious. The question of his discharge was another matter; but he (the Registrar) did not see anything to be gained by prolonging the examination, and the debtor was therefore allowed to pass.

The principal creditors are:—

	£	s.	d.
Adams, Mrs. G., Torquay	44	0	0
Bowles & Cross, printers, Lambeth Hill	9	6	9
Baiss Brothers & Co., Jewry Street	25	12	0
Newbery & Sons, King Edward Street	8	10	0
Maw, Son & Thompson, Aldersgate Street	7	9	6
Wichells, S. H., Leighton Buzzard	9	0	6
Evans, Gadd & Co., druggists, Exeter	31	0	0
Wright, Layman & Umney, Southwark Street, E.C. ..	10	5	0
Great Tower Street Tea Company, Jewry Street ..	7	16	8
Watkins Brothers, Leighton Buzzard	9	10	0

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Dutton, J., & Son, Rock Ferry, pharmaceutical chemists.

Sumner, R., & Co., Liverpool, wholesale and export druggists and manufacturing pharmaceutical chemists and drug grinders.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

FIRST MEETING AND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Butters, John, Oxford, dental surgeon—June 25, 1 St. Aldate's, Oxford; July 11, County Hall, Oxford.

ADJUDICATION.

Butters, John, Oxford, dental surgeon.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Cooke, Philip, Wandsworth, chemist and newspaper proprietor—second and final div. of 10*d.*, June 24, 119 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the *London Gazette* of May 23:—

May, John (trading as John May Son), Sheffield, aerated-water manufacturer—first and final div. of 3*s.* 0*d.*, any day, Official Receiver's offices, Sheffield.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Browne, W., Stirling, medical practitioner—June 26, at 3, Golden Lion Hotel, Stirling.

Trade Notes.

MAIGNEN'S FILTER COMPANY.—The capital of this company has been reduced from 70,000*l.* to 38,000*l.*

MESSRS. WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY intend to close their warehouse on Saturday, June 29, for the annual holiday of their staff.

MESSRS. W. F. HUNT & Co., of Lexington Street and Great Windmill Street, London, W.C., have established a City depôt at 22 Charterhouse Buildings, for Hunt's hottle-caps.

THE registration of the word "Foamazone"—a trade mark mentioned in our list last week—was applied for by Messrs. Wright Brothers, of New Cross Street, Bradford, not of Halifax, as erroneously stated.

WE have received from Messrs. George Waterson & Sons, sealing-wax manufacturers, &c., of Edinburgh, catalogues of their waxes and other manufactures, which they are now offering through their London house at 8 St. Bride Street, Ludgate Cireus, E.C.

MR. PARSON C. BAKER announces in this issue that Messrs. Alexander & Co. have joined him in the conduct of his transfer business. It will also be noticed that the firm's address—8 Stockbridge Terrace, S.W.—is now re-named, and known as 174 Victoria Street.

MR. WILLIAM RYMAN, who for the last fifteen years has represented Messrs. H. Ayscough Thompson & Son, has now entered into an engagement with Messrs. C. R. Harker, Staggs & Morgan, of Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C., for whom he will take the South and West of England journey.

MESSRS. SMITH'S PRIZE TRIP TO PARIS.—We may remind chemists who wish to compete for the prize trip to Paris, offered by Messrs. Smith, of Bow, for the best formula, with sample, of eau de Cologne, that the time for sending in samples will expire by the end of the forthcoming week.

MESSRS. POINGDESTRE & TRUMAN, the proprietors of Paternoster's gout and rheumatic pills and Bevington's hooping cough drops, announce that the price to the public will henceforth be advertised at 1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*, instead of 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.*, as heretofore. They have also altered their wholesale terms.

BIRD-LIME.—Messrs. Kay Bros., of Stockport, are now supplying the "Cheshire Bird-lime," which they have for a long time dealt in, in bulk in neat little tins to sell at 1*d.*, 2*d.*, and 3*d.* each. We are informed that bird-lime is coming into use in garden-work for protecting fruit-trees from moths, wasps, birds, &c., and for catching slugs, ants, and other enemies of garden crops.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. send us a copy of Bemrose's "Guide to Paris and the Exhibition," a shilling book, but one of the best works of the kind we have seen. It contains some excellent maps, accurate pictures, and very sensible suggestions to trippers. One of the views represents Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s Indian carved wood showcase, which is one of the handsomest objects in the Exhibition; and the firm inform us that they will be happy to send a copy of the Guide to any chemist who may desire to possess it, but particularly to chemists who will place it upon their counters, or some other place where it can be inspected by their customers.

THE "Amateur Photographer" has issued a Prize Tour number, which contains excellent reproductions of photographs contributed by amateurs in competition. The number contains about three dozen choice bits of photography, representing various parts of the world. Amongst them is a view of Sandven Lake, near Odde, one of "a very perfect set of photographs descriptive of 'Ten Days on the Hardanger,'" submitted by Mr. W. Lamond Howie, F.C.S., whose "kit" is remarkable for its compactness. It consists of a quarter-plate camera, special make (5½ in. by 4½ in. by 2¼ in., extending to 12 in., and having all motions), and six double backs contained in a sling shooting-pouch. The tripod is a walking-stick extending to 4½ feet, the top of which also acts as a focussing lens; and the other accessories find their way into Mr. Howie's pockets.

Personalities.

THE Colombo Apothecaries' Company (Ceylon) notify that Mr. A. Forbes Smith has been appointed manager of their business.

THE business lately opened by Mr. Tyler, at Barhounce, Worcester, has been purchased by Mr. E. J. Kitson, of Worcester, and will be carried on by him as a branch.

MR. E. J. WALL has purchased, through Mr. F. J. Brett, of Leicester, the business of Mr. G. H. Clarke, 44 Hugh Street, Eccleston Square, London.

MESSRS. C. J. VAN HOUTEN & SON, of Wersp, Holland, have invested with their procreation Mr. G. Van Mesdag, who has for some time taken an active part in their business.

PATRIOTIC VOLUNTEER FUND.—Among the recent contributors to this fund are Messrs. W. H. Cole & Co., 105*l.*; the Apollinaris Company, 52*l.* 10*s.*; and Mr. Septimus V. Morgan, 20*l.*

MR. BARTON'S branch business at 3 Commercial Buildings Stapleford, has been sold to Mr. Bell, of Stapleton Road, Notts, by tender, through the agency of Mr. Sydney Greenwood, of Clapton.

WE stated a few weeks since that Mr. Henry Peel, of 97 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, had purchased the business of Mr. John Flint, of Ranelagh Place. The name should have been given as Mr. Henry Peet.

MR. GOODMAN, the Ludgate Hill dentist who recently obtained handsome compensation for his enforced removal from No. 41, has obtained offices at No. 1 Ludgate Hill, where he will henceforth carry on his business.

MESSRS. SPRING & Co., Brigg, Lincolnshire, have sold their business to Mr. T. E. B. Blankley, late of Banbury, through Mr. F. J. Brett, of Leicester, who also valued for the vendors; Mr. A. C. Ridley, of Ipswich, valuing for the buyer.

THE business of the late Mr. William Jervis, of Broomhill, Sheffield, has been purchased by Mr. G. H. Dunnill, who has sold his shop in London Road to Mr. Major T. Minor, of Walsall, Staffordshire. Mr. Joh Preston, of 4 High Street, acted as Mr. Jervis's executor in the former transaction, which was conducted by tender.

WILLS OF DECEASED CHEMISTS.

The will (dated August 22, 1885), with two codicils, of the late Mr. George Lear, chemist and druggist, of Birehfield, Handsworth, who died on October 17, 1888, was proved at the Lichfield District Probate Registry on March 15, 1889, by the executors, Mr. H. H. Lear and Miss E. A. Lear, the deceased's son and daughter. The testator leaves his house and property in High Street, Bilston, to his widow, and on her death to his son George Adam. The rest of his property, real, personal, and leasehold, the testator bequeaths and devises to his executors in trust, directing that his widow is to have the use and benefit of his house at Birehfield, with the shop, stock-in-trade, and goodwill of the business for life, with remainder (after paying certain small charges) to the said Mr. H. H. Lear and Miss E. A. Lear. The personalty amounted to 176*l.* 5*s.*

The will (dated June 5, 1888) of the late Mr. Thomas Lygo, druggist, of Sheffield, who died on November 29, 1888, was proved at Wakefield Probate Registry, on April 6, 1889, by Mrs. Lygo, the widow and executrix, power being reserved on behalf of the other executors, the sons, Thomas and Arthur, who are minors. The gross value of the personalty amounted to 1,998*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, and the net to 1,623*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* The testator appoints his executors trustees of his estate, and devises and bequeaths to them all his real and personal property for the benefit of his wife during widowhood, to whom he also leaves his household furniture and effects. Upon his wife's death the estate is to revert, subject to a provision for his son Albert, to his said sons Thomas and Arthur in equal shares.

Scientific Prebilities.

Amorphous Bismuth is made by heating pure crystallised bismuth to bright redness in a current of pure nitrogen; greenish vapours rise and are condensed in the cold parts of the tube in the form of a grey powder. Viewed under the microscope this powder presents the form of little beads in strings like amorphous antimony and amorphous arsenic. This form of bismuth is more sensitive to reactions than crystallised bismuth. Thus it is attacked so rapidly by nitric acid that it disappears instantaneously. There is a doubt about its composition, as it loses 0.4 per cent. of its weight when heated in pure hydrogen, the loss being oxygen.

The Fat of Sawarri Nuts has been examined by Dr. J. Lewkowitsch, who reports his results to the Chemical Society. The nuts contain 63 per cent. of the fat, which has a density of 0.8981 at 40° C.; melting-point, 29.5° C.–35.5° C.; solidifying-point, 23.3°–29° C. Its saponification value (Köttstorffer) is 199.51 per cent., and iodine value (v. Hübl) 49.5 per cent., while the value of the acids is 51.5 per cent.

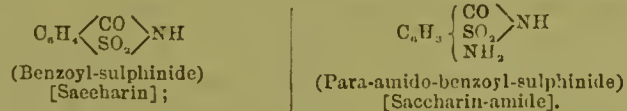
Podophyllotoxin (Podwysotszki's), the active constituent of podophyllin, can, according to Kremel, be isolated by treating a weighed quantity of the resin with chloroform in the cold as long as anything is dissolved, then evaporate the greater part of the chloroform and pour the remainder into twenty times its volume of light petroleum spirit. The podophyllotoxin separates and can be dried and weighed.

Zirconium.—Dr. G. H. Bailey, of Owens College, has re-determined the atomic weight of zirconium, and gives it as 90.401.

Uric Acid has been synthesised by Behrend and Roosen, of Leipzig, by a long and intricate process (*Nature*, May 16, page 62), which proves, nevertheless, that the formula of Medicus and Fischer for the acid is correct.

Formaldehyde, CH₂O, has been synthesised by Professor Jahn, of Cronstadt, by passing a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen over a layer of spongy palladium. The products were passed through a series of bulbs containing water, and on detaching the bulbs the odour of aldehyde was readily perceived, and the contents at once reduced an ammoniacal silver nitrate solution with formation of the silver mirror characteristic of aldehydes. It is quite evident, therefore, that the carbon monoxide and hydrogen had partially united in the pores of the palladium with production of formaldehyde.

Saccharin-amide (Para-amido-benzoyl-sulphinide).—This is a new non-carb-hydratic sweetener, closely related to saccharin, as will be evident from the respective formulae:—



Its discoverer is A. Noyer. Saccharin-amide is poorly soluble in cold water. A solution of it in hot water exhibits a deep blue fluorescence, and has an intensely and persistently sweet taste.—*Merck's Bulletin*.

The Amount of Nitric Acid in Rain-water.—In a paper communicated recently by Mr. R. Warrington, F.R.S., to the Chemical Society, particulars were given of the method employed at Rothamsted to determine the amount of nitric acid in the rain-water collected there. One litre of the water is boiled in a retort with magnesia till 250c.c. have distilled; in the distillate the ammonia present in the water is determined; the residue is diluted to 800c.c., copper-zinc couple added, and the whole allowed to stand three days at 20–24°, when the nitric acid is changed to ammonia. This is then determined by distillation and Nesslerising, and its equivalent in nitric acid calculated. The rain of twenty months showed an average of 0.138 of nitrogen as nitric acid per million of water. In a whole year, 1888–89, with a rainfall of 29.27 inches, the quantity of nitric nitrogen in the rain was 0.917 lb. per acre, and the nitrogen as ammonia 2.823 lbs., or a total of 3.74 lbs.

Trade Report.

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., June 20.

THE drug markets have not developed any notable change during the week, but dealers generally report fair business, and the most usual tendency of staple articles is towards firmness. Quinine has been sold during the week in pretty large quantity down to 11d., but is no longer obtainable at that rate. The reports received in London during the week of the opium crop are not altogether favourable, and there is a shade more firmness in all the qualities. Quicksilver has been advanced, and there seems a general opinion that it is to go still higher. Cubebs are also getting dearer. Shellac is strong, but without quotable advance. The coffee market has been a good deal excited during the week, a fall of 10s. in the early days having been followed by a slight recovery of about 2s., and the reported collapse of a prominent dealer.

OUR Liverpool correspondent writes that dulness reigns supreme in the chemical market there, and no feature of interest can be recorded.

OLIVE OIL.—From Naples it is reported that with fairly favourable weather the olives appear to have set favourably. A crop of unusual abundance is anticipated at Gioja, but the estimates from other districts vary considerably. Purchases on the Naples exchange have caused the price of Gallipoli oil to advance to 33l. 15s. per tun, and Gioja to 32l. 5s. Oil is in consequence being held back by some speculators, but the advance seems to be purely artificial, and is hardly likely to have any effect on English prices.

JAVA CINCHONA.—The shipments of cinchona bark from Java for the first nine months of the season (July 1 to March 31) have been as follows:—

	1888–9	1887–8	1886–7
Government plantations .. Amst. lbs.	558,712	511,823	501,603
Private	2,717,862	2,181,265	1,234,753
Total	3,276,574	2,693,088	1,736,353

MACE AND NUTMEGS.—The important spice market of Amsterdam is evidently coming under the control of a syndicate who are at present manipulating the stocks of nutmegs and mace, basing their operations on the small crop of November–December of last year. Messrs. Schroeter & Co., of Amsterdam, inform us that the “ring” is composed of speculators not directly associated with the trade, who are operating through a Rotterdam firm. The syndicate, our informants tell us, appear to command abundant capital, and in that respect at least may be expected to make their venture a success, and may raise the prices of mace and nutmegs to an enormous figure. Supposing it to be a fact that the shipments for the second half of this year will be small, the Holland stock of nutmegs—which are specially preferred by the “ring”—will be quite sufficient for the world's consumption for a whole year, and stocks have steadily increased since January last. On the other hand, there is only sufficient stock of mace for at most three months, as mace has suffered comparatively more from drought. But Messrs. Schroeter & Co. believe the short crop has been fully discounted by present high prices, and,

according to latest advices from Bauda, the trees are again in full blossom, and promise a good crop for this year. Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether the "ring" will find their operation pay in the end, and they are the less likely to succeed if consumers continue to buy for actual wants only.

ACID (CITRIC).—Although this acid can still be bought at 1s. 4½d. on spot, and 1s. 4¾d. for July-September delivery, the market is decidedly firm.

ACID (OXALIC).—There is no change to report regarding this acid and *Sal acetos*, which are in limited demand.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Quotations now stand at 1s. 3½d. for *English* and 1s. 3d. for foreign in a steady market. A large quantity of tartar material has arrived during the past week.

AMMONIA SALTS show a slightly lower tendency, but here, as in the North, the market is supremely dull. We quote for ordinary *Carbonate* 3¾d., and 11d. for the medicinal resublimed.

ANTIFEBRIN is offered in 100-oz. quantities at 1¾d. per oz.

ANTIMONY maintains the position which was reported regarding it a fortnight ago, with, if anything, a firmer tendency, 60l. per ton being required for star. Of medicinal antimony compounds we are able to quote better terms for powdered *Black*, 35s., and 24s. per cwt. for *Butter of antimony*. *Tartar emetic* may be obtained for 1s. 4d.

BALSAMS remain in an easy position, the demand being limited. Our American reports show that in New York the market is in a similar position to our own as regards *Copaiba*, retail quantities only changing hands at slightly reduced prices. We do not hear of any arrivals in Liverpool since our last report.

CAMPHOR maintains its firmness. Some sea-damaged *Japan*, the quantity amounting to 61 tubs, was sold without reserve, on Tuesday, for 95s. Refined camphor, in balls, is quoted at 1s. 4½d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The following remarks on the present position of this article have been sent to us by Messrs. John Moss & Co., of Galen Works, Deptford, who deal largely in this drug. They write as follows:—"Mature bark of last season experienced a serious decline on May 29 in the public sales, consequent on an importer who held at a very low figure making up his mind to sell without reserve. His manoeuvre succeeded in knocking down the price 40 per cent. When we consider that, at that time, at least three months must elapse before new bark could be available for manufacture, it is difficult to understand why the offer of so moderate a quantity as 1,400 lbs. should have so depressing an effect. Every pound was sold, and, in view of the large demand which exists, the fall can hardly be accounted for by a belief that new bark will at once be taken into consumption, in spite of the apparently well-founded statements that it is not fit for use under twelve months, or, as some say, two years. Under the circumstances, and assuming that an equal quantity is still in dealers' hands, we should not be surprised if the market were to acquire a firmer tone. With regard to the new crop, a New York market report says that what is being hurried forward now has been improperly dried, and by many is considered unfit for medicinal purposes. New crop was sold forward so far back as March last, and a good deal was disposed of on the London market; indeed, nearly every wholesale druggist bought, and the subsequent sharp rise of 20 per cent. in prices asked seemed to show that the procedure was marked by wisdom. But though opening prices forward were only one-fourth of the then value of 1888 bark, they were still about double the value of opening prices forward last season, and the demand appears to have stimulated collection to such an extent that jobbers are now able to offer forward for later shipments at lower prices than in March last. According to the accounts we hear, collectors have to go farther afield for supplies, the most easily accessible places which yielded in former years being no longer available, because the stripping of the bark kills the tree. It is, therefore, unlikely that we shall see again the extremely low prices of last season, especially as the demand has so enormously increased. A disturbing feature of the

position is that, as stated above, new bark is being hurried forward (to the detriment of its quality) in order to snatch a somewhat higher price than will be realised for later deliveries. Those who are interested evidently hope to dispose of it to manufacturers who are indifferent to its fitness for use provided they get something which is called cascara. The danger of using this faultily-cured and immature bark is that the drug, failing to produce the expected and customary effect, will fall into disrepute. Even later deliveries of carefully garnered and cured bark will lie under the suspicion of a want of ripeness for use."

From American advices we learn that there is an improved demand there, at slightly lower rates, which holders are inclined to concede. There have been sales for August-September delivery at 10c. delivered in New York, and it has even been offered at 9c. The new crop bark which has been delivered was all in fulfilment of contracts, but some of it has changed hands at 20c., which is just one-half the price placed upon old bark. Although prices are decidedly lower, there is a feeling that they are not warranted by circumstances, but that the depression is purely artificial.

CINCHONA.—Tuesday's auctions again showed small offerings of bark, the quantities and sources being as follows:—

	Packages	Packages
	of which	were sold
Ceylon bark	1,193	365
East Indian bark ..	283	129
South American bark	551	36
Java bark	36	
Total	2,16	1,539

The sales passed off with little animation, an hour serving to dispose of the whole eleven catalogues, one broker economising time by striking out 103 serons of *Cuprea* and 79 of hard *Pitayo* barks, and another 243 bales of South American *Calisaya*, thereby saving time if not money. The competition was fairly brisk, and the parcels were quickly bought up. The unit remains at about 1¼d. Our analysis of the catalogues gives the following as the prices for sound bark:—

CEYLON.—The quantity offered amounted to 1,193 packages, 167 of which were withdrawn, and 17 only failed to find a buyer, these consisting of good renewed *succirubra* shavings, for which 4d. was bid, but the selling broker wanted 5d., and, although he ultimately offered to take 4½d., he could not find a purchaser at this figure. A very large proportion of the bark sold was of the lower qualities of *Succirubra*. Original bark of this type (stem) sold at from 1¾d. to 3½d., and some of superior alkaloidal value at 4d.; chips sold at 1¾d. to 2½d., and shavings at 2½d. to 4½d. for the better lots, while some was disposed of with difficulty at 1¾d. There was an excellent supply of renewed *succirubra* stem bark fetching from 2½d. to 4d., and richer parcels 5½d. to 6d.; chips, 2¾d. to 3d.; and shavings, 3d. to 6d.; with good competition for the higher-priced barks, so that 5d. and 5½d. were frequently paid. Root bark sold at 1½d. to 3d. *Officinalis* bark was offered in considerable quantity, and, as some of it was excellent working bark, the competition was occasionally animated. Original stem bark, partly chippy, was sold at 1½d. to 4½d. (most at 2d. and 2½d.); sound quills of a rich character at 5½d. to 7d. Some rich dust was disposed of at 5d., and renewed shavings at 4d. to 5½d., the poorer qualities going off at the proverbial "five bawbees." *Officinalis* root-bark sold at from 3d. to 5d. There was a small supply of *hybrid* bark (*C. robusta*) on sale, renewed stem chips fetching 1¾d. and 2d.; root, 1½d.; and some mixed *hybrid* and *succirubra* sold for 2d. to 4d. The buyers were eager to secure the *Crown* varieties, of which there was a limited supply. Original shavings were disposed of at 3½d., and some fine renewed at 7d., chips (renewed) at 5½d. to 6½d., and root at 2d. to 2½d. A few parcels of *Calisaya* original shavings were sold at 6d. to 6½d. *Ledgeriana* stem at 6½d.; chips, 4½d. to 6d., and 8d. for a rich lot.

EAST INDIAN.—The bark offered was principally *Succirubra*, much of which, as may be judged from the prices obtained, was of excellent quality. The prices obtained were:—For original stem, 2d. to 4d.; chips, 2½d. to 3½d.; renewed chips, 2½d. for poor, and, generally, 4½d. was the figure; shavings selling at 5½d. and 6½d., with 7d. for the richest. The only parcels of *Calisaya* (original shavings) sold at 6d. to 6½d., and *Ledger* chips at 4½d. and 5½d.

JAVA.—All the bark sold was that of *Cinchona Ledgeriana*,

but much of it was weak and young, 2*d.* and 2½*d.* being paid for it. Stronger chips were sold at 5*d.* and 5½*d.*, and the same prices were paid for root bark.

SOUTH AMERICAN.—Of the 129 bales sold, all but 24 were received from Hamburg a year ago, and was chiefly *Cuprea*, which sold at 2½*d.* to 3½*d.* Pitayo sold at 2¼*d.* to 4½*d.*, a comparatively worthless lot going for 1½*d.*

During the past week 395 packages of bark have been landed in the port of London. The following are the Board of Trade Returns for the first five months of this and the past three years:—

	1889	1888	1887	1883
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Imported..	72,321	66,237	71,415	58,691
Exported..	54,265	46,144	68,833	47,431

CINNAMON.—We hear from Ceylon that there has been a considerable diminution in the exports of chips during this season. The figures up to May 16 showing 321,636 lbs. for this year, as compared with 463,313 lbs. exported up to the same date in 1888.

CREAM OF TARTAR, in sympathy with the large arrivals, is now quoted lower, viz. 93*s.* 6*d.* for first quality crystals. The market, however, is quiet.

CUBEBS.—About 70 bags of 1888–89 crop were sold at Amsterdam last week at 290*c.* to 300*c.* per ½ kilo (= 5*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.* per lb.), probably for shipment to America. About 80 bags have since arrived, and are held for higher prices; probably 300*c.* to 340*c.* will be realised. Some business has been done here at 28*l.* 10*s.*, but 30*l.* is now asked, and, although we hear of no purchasers at this price, the higher figure must, we think, be reckoned with. Mr. H. N. Ridley, the director of the Singapore Botanic Gardens, in his last report states that there is a great demand for cubeb plants by planters there, who are anxious to get a share of the high price which this pepper commands. The cubeb plant grows well in Singapore, but there is some difficulty in procuring the right species, for, as we have already reported, many of the plants sent out from Java as cubebs are merely forms of the wild and valueless *Piper caninum*.

FULLER'S EARTH.—There was no bid for 2 bags put up on Tuesday, which were bought in at 9*s.* per cwt.

GALLS.—Nothing was done in this article at the sales on Tuesday.

GAMBIER is firmer, and is in demand on the spot. One hundred tons have changed hands at 28*s.* 6*d.* For July 27*s.* 7½*d.* is quoted.

GINGER.—A Calcutta report states that there was a stock of 5,000 maunds there at the end of last month, and about 2,000 maunds of the new crop. At Wednesday's sales the supply was large, but comparatively little *Cochin* changed hands. Of this there were 3,398 packages put forward, and only 750 disposed of at a decline of 2*s.* to 3*s.* for rough and partly cut, and from 3*s.* to 5*s.* for cut and washed. The latter was particularly dull of sale. Fair to good rough ends and cuttings fetched 15*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*; medium to good washed, 19*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 6*d.*; good bold washed, 28*s.*; native cut, part scraped, 17*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*; small cut, 24*s.* to 27*s.*; medium to fair bold, 38*s.* to 46*s.* Nearly the whole of the 768 packages of *Jamaica* were disposed of at the following prices:—Common to good common, 63*s.* to 67*s.*; fair to good middling, 67*s.* 6*d.* to 78*s.*; good to fine bright, 80*s.* to 92*s.* 6*d.*; bold, 90*s.* to 125*s.*

LINSEED continues quiet at the old rates.

MERCURIALS—In sympathy with the rise in price of quicksilver, medicinal salts of mercury are firmer.

MORPHIA firm at 4*s.* 9*d.*

OIL (OLIVE).—A Naples report states that "at Gioja there is the promise of a crop of unusual abundance, and in the other districts which gave about half crop last year present prospects are for about one-third of a full crop on the aggregate, some districts giving promise of good crops, and others little or nothing. Owing to purchases by a warrant house, and to a ring among brokers, prices for warrants have been pushed up to: Gallipoli, 33*l.* 15*s.*; Gioja, 32*l.* 5*s.*

sterling per tun f.o.b.; but oil from the coast continues to be offered at lower prices than current before the advance on our Exchange. Provincial holders and speculators are holding back in the hope of obtaining still higher prices; but with the first appearance of good sellers, either for prompt or future delivery, there would be the probability of a sudden collapse." London quotations: Spanish, 34*s.*; Messina, 33*s.* 6*d.*

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Regarding Mitcham we are able to state that the *Peppermint* crop this year is to be of a smaller acreage than for some time past. Several important fields and pieces of plant have been ploughed up, especially in the outside districts of Sutton and Ewell, with no corresponding young planting to make up the deficiency. On all hands, we hear, this is the result of the low price of the oil, which may now be quoted 22*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Taking the crops generally, we do not consider they are up to the average. Almost the whole plant is more or less patchy, and when walked over will be found also to be generally thin. *Lavender.*—A much larger number of young plants than usual has been put out this season, and till within the last two weeks or so the whole, with few exceptions, looked well and strong, and gave promise of being a fine crop. Unfortunately for the growers, however, blight has begun to make its appearance in the old plant, and has in parts developed to a large extent. Many farmers attribute this to the common green fly, of which dozens may sometimes be counted on a single shrub. The fly attacks the tender young green stems of the shrub about six inches down. After a week or so the young flower begins to wither and the leaves to curl. *Chamomile* appears to be a little larger crop than usual; the same remark applies to *Pennyroyal* and *White peppermint*, the cultivation of all of which, however, is insignificant compared to lavender and peppermint. H.G.H. peppermint oil is declining. Sales have been made at 12*s.* 9*d.*, and 12*s.* 6*d.* is the last-mentioned figure.

OILS (VARIOUS).—Cocoanut steady. Cochin, spot, 26*l.* 10*s.* to 28*l.* for good to fine; Ceylon, 24*l.* 10*s.* to 24*l.* 15*s.*; Mauritius, 25*l.* 10*s.* Cottonseed.—The market is quiet and prices unchanged. Linseed is firmer; spot, 20*l.* 15*s.* to 20*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Hull, naked spot, 20*l.* 5*s.* to 20*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* *Palm.*—Fine Lagos is in poor demand at unchanged rates. *Rape* is very firm, brown being 25*l.* 10*s.* spot, and refined, 27*l.* 5*s.* to 27*l.* 15*s.* *Turpentine* is kept at 33*s.* 9*d.* by an artificial process.

OPIUM.—Reports have been received in London this week of rains in the Salonica and Malatia districts which have injured the coming crops, and the price of finest quality on the London market may be regarded as about 6*d.* dearer. A Smyrna broker well known in the market is said to be in difficulties, but it is not expected that his failure will affect the opium quotations.

POTASH SALTS.—*Ashes* have been sold at slightly better rates, viz., 23*s.* 6*d.* for crude, and 34*s.* for pearl. The common salts of potash have undergone no change, but the market closes with a firmer tendency on yellow *Prussiate*.

QUICKSILVER.—There were sales of 1,800 bottles on Wednesday at 9*l.*, but later in the day the importers advanced their price to 9*l.* 5*s.*, at which it is now held. Last week's secondhand price (8*l.* 16*s.*) was maintained until Monday, and then it gradually advanced from 8*l.* 17*s.* on Tuesday, until now the quotation is 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, at which some business has been done.

QUININE.—We have to report a further decline in this article. At the beginning of the week the sale of 10,000 oz. B. & S. for July, at 11*d.*, was reported, and yesterday 6,000 oz. of the same brand were sold on spot at 11*d.* It is not possible, however, now to buy at that figure; we hear, indeed, that 11½*d.* has been refused to-day.

RESIN.—It is reported that the trade is firm in tone for all qualities, and prices show more steadiness than of late; common strained, on the spot, 4*s.* per cwt. The price for arrival is 3*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 11*d.* ex ship. French resins unchanged.

SEEDS.—*Carawayseed*: all that is offered is the inferior quality from the last barvest, and the prices paid are, Dutch, 19*s.* to 21*s.* per cwt.; Russian, 17*s.* to 18*s.* *Cuminseed*: Malta

is neglected and prices rather easier. *Coriander*: 14s. to 15s. is the nominal price for fair quality. *Aniseed*: at present a considerable advance is being asked for Russian. Fine Levantine seed sells at 26s.; fine Alicante up to 38s. per cwt. *Penugreek*, in good demand at full values, 7l. 15s. to 8l. 15s. per ton for Morocco, and 6l. 10s. per ton for Egyptian seed. *Canaryseed*: prices continue abnormally low. We quote Turkish seed, 36s. 6d. to 38s.; fine, 39s. to 44s.; Dutch, 36s. to 40s.; English, 34s. to 42s.; Morocco, 42s. to 45s.; Spanish, 52s. to 60s. per 464 lbs.

SENEGAL.—There is a speculative tendency on this article in New York, but in the absence of demand, and slightly lower prices, the move is likely to come to nothing.

SHELLAC.—694 chests shellac and 347 chests button lac were offered at the auctions on Tuesday, of which 264 of shellac and 184 of button lac sold at very steady prices. The demand was good, but the holders were very firm, and by no means inclined to meet the buyers. The following prices were paid:—*Second orange*: Dark worked reddish sold at 65s.; fair bright, part worked and part unworked, at 68s. to 69s.; good bright red, 70s. to 73s. AC garnet: 56s. was asked for good worked but partly cakey lac. *Fine orange*: VSO mark (worked) sold at 87s., and 5 cases same mark, rather dark, were bought in at 75s. *Button lac*: Fine (worked) first button sold at 94s. to 95s.; fair to good ditto at 85s. to 91s.; one lot of good second button was limited at 88s., 85s. being refused. Ordinary to fair third button brought from 65s. to 73s. *Sticklac*: Thirteen cases good fair Siam were bought in at 38s. *Seedlac*: Seventy-six cases good to fine Kurrachee were bought in at 37s. 6d. to 40s.

SODA SALTS.—*Ash*, 1½d. landed; crystals, firm, 2l. 10s. ex ship London, and 2l. 3s. 6d. to 2l. 5s. Tyne. *Caustic* in poor demand: cream, 6l. 10s.; white 60 per cent., 6l. 15s. landed. *Copper sulphate* is reported very scarce and firm at 28l. for spot.

SPICES.—The sales took place on Wednesday, when there was a fair supply offered. *Capsicums*: Madras, good red, sold at 21s.; fine Natal, 45s. *Chillies* dull; 40 bales Zanzibar sold at easy rates, fair to good bright red at 31s. to 32s. *Cloves*: 350 bales of Zanzibar, representing a fifth of the offers, sold at a decline of about ½d. per lb.; middling to good fair, 6¾d. to 7¼d. A few cases Travancore, chiefly fine bright pale, sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 0¾d. *Nutmegs*: Bombay were sold at ½d., and West India at 1d. lower. Of the latter 184 packages (being all that were offered) were sold, rather brownish to fair 148 to 108, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 2d.; 99 to 80, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d.; 75 to 67, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 11d.; and in shell 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. Bombay fair 82 at 2s. 6½d.; 104, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; partly shrivelled, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.; wormy and broken, 8d. to 1s. 8d. Lined Singapore, 106's, 2s. 3d. Penang, shrivelled, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 11d. Low-lined Java, 3¾d. to 5d. *Mace*, good bold palish Penang, 3s. 2d.; pickings, 1s. 10d. Ordinary dull red Bombay, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; pickings, 2s. 1d.; fine wild, 1s. 3½d. West India, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d. *Pepper*: Black, dull, and little demand, Acheen (8½ per cent. dust), 5½d. to 5¼d.; bold Mangalore, 8d.; most of what was offered was bought in. White sold slowly at a decline of ½d. for Penang and ¾d. for Singapore. Penang, fair to good, 8¼d. to 8¾d.; Singapore, 9¾d. to 9¼d. *Pimento* was in good demand, and sold at firmer rates, viz., middling 3d., and good fair 3½d.

TEA.—The China market is quiet, tea, for price, being rather easier, and common Moning and Kaisow fetches 4d. to 4½d. for fair common. A considerable amount of tea was offered by auction on Tuesday, and mostly sold, some first crop Monings, from 6d. to 7½d., showing good value. A few fine first crop Keemuns and Kintucks passed the hammer at rather easier rates, showing heavy discounts to the holders. Scented teas are dull, common S. Caper fetching 4¾d. to 5d. on Wednesday, and some fine liquoring teas only bring 8d. to 9d. Assams are steady, with small sales. Teas with character and quality, from 10d. upwards are wanted, and sell firmly, and handsome tippy teas for Irish trade are very scarce and dear. Tuesday's Ceylon sales were heavy, and went off without much animation, though prices are not lower. Capital Pekoe Souchongs, and even Pekoes, may be bought at 6d. per lb., and show rather better value than Indians at the price.

THE GERMAN MARKETS.

HAMBURG, June 18.

Our market has remained very quiet since our last report, and once more a week closes with a long list of articles worth less money than when we wrote last.

The prices in this column are given in marks (11¾d.) per 100 kilos. or per kilo. (1 kilo. = 2½ lbs. 3½ oz., 50 kilos. = 1 cwt.).

ANTIMONY (CRUDE JAPAN) again dearer, 65m. to 67m. on the spot; and 60m. is reported to have been paid for June-July shipments. Up to 120m. is asked for *regulus*.

BALSAMS.—*Copaiba* weaker and little doing. Small consignments have been received, and although holders are firm, they can scarcely do more than keep quotations stationary. 4.75m. may now be quoted for genuine *Maracaibo*. *Peru* remains unchanged; very weak; and a fine quality can be had at 7½m. *Tolu* neglected.

BARKS.—*Cinchona*: *Porto Cabella* in large supply, and prices are tending lower—115m.—125m., according to quality. Of *Coto* bark about 300 bales Pará are offered at 2½m.—3m., nominally. *Cuscara sagrada* much weaker; 3¼m.—3½m. for the genuine bark is now asked by importers. *Condurango* has advanced in price, holders asking 2.25m. As the supply in first hands is sold higher prices may be looked for. *Quillaya* fairly steady, but in moderate request at about 30½m.—31m.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) remains in the same position as far as our market is concerned. The last price paid was 265m., but more money is nominally required now.

CANTHARIDES are quiet, without much business. Holders ask 8m. for a good Russian fly.

HONEY (CHILIAN).—Another shipment of 1,100 casks arrived this week, but was already disposed of on delivery.

JALAP sells very steadily at 110m. for sound and 105m. for slightly damaged Vera Cruz. Of the last arrivals, in all about 170 bales, the greater part found buyers.

MATICO.—Heavy stocks are depressing the market, and only a few lots of the last arrivals were sold. The supply, partly dusty, broken, and slightly damaged leaves, can be had at 70m. to 90m., according to quality.

SAFFRON exceedingly firm, 105m. to 115m. quoted for prime qualities.

SENEGA ROOT is said to have been sold at 4.50m. for good Western root.

OILS (FIXED).—Cod-liver very dull; steam refined 55m. to 65m. per cask, according to quality.

TAMARINDS.—The demand is inactive. For prime Calcutta fruit 18½m. to 19m. may be quoted.

WAX (JAPAN) weaker, 86m. to 87m. Carnauba selling slowly at full rates, 110m. to 115m. for fine yellow, and 76m. to 77m. for grey.

INDIGO-GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.—Efforts are being made, says the *O. P. & D. Reporter*, to again interest South Carolina planters and capitalists in the cultivation and manufacture of indigo, which was an important article of commerce in the Southern States before Great Britain's relations with the American colonies were severed. The industry then thrived because the Southern manufacturers were given a bounty of 6d. on every lb. put upon the market; but the subsequent civil strifes seem to have discouraged the continuation of extensive indigo operations, and since then the cultivation has been confined principally to Florida, where the plant grows luxuriantly, and where the dyeing material is still prepared on a small scale for local use. Correspondence has passed between parties in Georgia and St. Paul relative to the advisability of reviving the industry in the South, and some figures have been presented which give a glowing account of prospective profits. The practical details to govern the new scheme come from an ex-manager of two indigo factories in the East Indies, who is now in the States, and desires to co-operate in such an undertaking.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries, &c. will be attended to in the order received.

The Specific Gravity of Sandal-wood Oil.

SIR,—With regard to the specific gravity of pure sandal-wood oil and Messrs. Horner & Sons' letter in your issue of April 27, the following concerning true "East Indian oil" may prove interesting. Of two original pots of oil just received from the interior we find the specific gravity at 85° F. (the present air temperature) to be 0.975 and 0.976 respectively. This oil we know is perfectly pure. A new adulterant of sandal-wood oil used by native dealers in Bombay is ginger-grass oil, called here "Rosa oil," or "Rusa-ka-tel," distilled in the neighbourhood of Khandeish and shipped to Europe through Bombay.

Yours faithfully,

Bombay, May 25.

BERTIE SMITH & Co.

Sale of Vermin-killer.

SIR,—I have had it stated to me so frequently lately that people can get Battle's vermin-killer without signing for it that I should like to know the experience of others in the matter. I cannot expect those who are in the habit of selling it without a signature to defend themselves; but I think that those who, like myself, have to turn customers away because they won't sign would do no harm by letting the matter be known, and put a stop to if it prevail to any extent.

Yours truly,

Morpeth, June 12.

FAIRPLAY. (68/27.)

Sequah and St. Leonards.

SIR,—We noticed in your issue of June 8 a communication by a St. Leonards chemist, headed "Sequah not Admitted." The statement itself is of so preposterous a nature that anyone endowed with average business knowledge will not credit the same.

But, as a great number of people are misled by statements in newspapers, no matter how baseless these statements may be, we would beg of you in justice to ourselves to contradict the remark, as there is absolutely no foundation to the same.

Believe us, yours very truly,

For Sequah (Limited),

H. L. SHELTON, Secretary.

45 Farringdon Street, E.C., June 15.

Government Disinfectants.

SIR,—In your issue of June 15 we observe Mr. C. T. Kingzett's letter on behalf of the Sanitas Company, wherein he questions our statement that the English Admiralty and War Office use no other disinfectants than carbolic. You will admit that we could have no higher authority for that statement than those departments themselves. The Admiralty in a letter to us dated April 8, 1889, say: "Only carbolic preparations are bought by the department, and these are procured direct from the manufacturers. Not any other class of disinfectant is required." And the official form of tender mentions only carbolic-acid disinfectants. We also understand that the same rule applies to the War Office Department.

Yours faithfully,

Wandsworth, June 18.

HAMILTON & Co.

Blaud's Pills.

SIR,—I have had lately to prepare several quantities of Blaud's pills according to the B.P.C. formula.

I always obtain a very satisfactory mass, but find when the pills are sent out in box or bottle that they invariably become soft and adhere together.

I will be obliged if some of your numerous correspondents shall kindly state their experience through your valuable journal.

Glasgow, June 13.

I am, yours truly,

H. LAMBIE.

South Wales Wholesale Drug Company (Limited).

SIR,—You have been pleased to copy into your paper, with certain preparatory remarks in which you attempt to be facetious, a criticism from the *Financial News* of a somewhat disparaging character with regard to the formation of the company in which I am interested. There is such a lamentable display of ignorance in the remarks of the *Financial News* that I first felt disposed to treat the whole thing with contempt, but as a principle is involved, and my partner and self are more or less charged with having attempted to mislead the public by statements appearing in the prospectus, we have no alternative but to put matters forward in their proper light in quarters where your paper circulates for the instruction of those who may have been influenced by such an unwarrantable attack. We have for the last six years been working up a wholesale business in connection with our retail. This steadily increased, and became unworkable in the retail premises. We then determined to entirely separate the wholesale, and obtained new premises which are commodious, centrally situated, and very suitable for our purposes. As previous to November last our wholesale returns were mixed with those of our retail, it was impossible to show any separate balance-sheet, we decided to offer the business as in our prospectus, although the results of our six months' trading were very satisfactory. That we prefer the public's money and the shares allotted to us is certainly a very shallow argument, and reads more like an adversary's thrust than a financier's comment. As we accept the greater part of the purchase-money in shares, and out of the cash discharge our liabilities, including the cost of the company's formation, it shows clearly to any unbiassed person that we have complete confidence in the company's future, preferring to leave our capital in the business to selling it outright—a course we could have easily taken had we "had enough of our business in six months."

We certainly preferred the public's money and the shares for the honest and honourable purpose of enlarging our connection and increasing our business.

Three of our directors are well-known members of the medical profession, and the others prominent business men occupying responsible positions here, and some of our shareholders are leading retail chemists in Cardiff and the district. I am, therefore, quite content to place their knowledge of our business and their confidence in its prospects against the opinions expressed by your contemporary.

Whether the article is fair comment or libellous will be contested elsewhere, therefore I have confined myself to replying to its principal charges.

Yours obediently,

W. T. HICKS.

Messrs. Elliman's New Terms.

SIR,—Messrs. Elliman's action in raising their wholesale terms, has, so far as I have observed, met with entire approval in your journal, and no doubt from a maker's point of view is a step in the right direction, but to those retailers who have endeavoured right through to obtain a reasonable profit on their special articles it will not be an unmixed blessing. I have in most cases sold their 13½d. embrocation at 1s., and to the same customers over and over again, and shall have to continue to do so. Consequently Messrs. Elliman's action deprives me of a profit of 1s. 6d. on every dozen sold. It is a most difficult matter for a retailer to raise prices which have been established for years. In my judgment, Messrs. Powell's arrangement is the most advantageous to retail chemists.

Yours,

NON-CONTENT.

The Pharmaceutical Council.

SIR,—There appears to be a good deal of surprise at Mr. Carteighe's re-election as President. This is somewhat natural, and can easily be understood, for much of the correspondence of late upon the subject of the reputed failure on the part of the Council to respect the commercial interest of the members of the Society is calculated to give the impression that if the Council be guilty of the charge, its President is solely responsible. This view, however, I submit, is both illiberal and illogical. The constitution of a council in no way implies that the president *per se* is, or should be, the author of or responsible for work done; the individual members of the body are equally responsible for errors of omission or commission, for it is, or should be, the body in its entirety that has the power, and consequently it is with it that the responsibility lies.

No verbal subterfuge, however clever or attractive, can hide the fact that, although the Pharmaceutical Society was formed nearly fifty years ago for the protection of the interests of the medicine-taking portion of the public, those interests have been and are being grossly neglected by the executive of the Society, and that as an inevitable consequence the profession of the pharmacist has become so prostituted that its practice is to a very great extent a source of public danger.

I, sir, am one of the many who fully endorse and approve the views you have for so long and so frequently expressed, and for which I think you are entitled to the very best thanks of every member of the Society.

I was engaged in the business some time before the formation of the Society, and naturally feel that I may claim to speak upon a subject which cannot but be of paramount interest to all those of us who require that the exercise of our profession should at the least produce something towards the wear and tear of life. Faithfully yours,

Harborne, June 18.

GILBERT THONGER.

The Abuse of Medical Charities.

SIR,—Dr. Rentoul's very able article on the above important subject, which appeared in your issue of June 1, has evidently not made much impression on the minds of those whom the subject deeply concerns. Surely this is a matter worthy of chemists' consideration! Such a system as propounded by Dr. Rentoul, and formulated by a hoard of doctors and chemists, would, in my opinion, result in a few years in a vast amount of good being done. Firstly, to charitable institutions, by being relieved of patients who have no legitimate claim on the resources of such institutions. Secondly, medical men would have greater opportunities of extending their sphere of usefulness, for which they would be entitled to a small remuneration, and small though that sum might be it is not to be scorned in these days of cut-throat competition. Young medical men associated in such a movement would obtain excellent practice and a capital mode of advertising themselves. Above all, the scheme would tend to make the recipients of relief more self-reliant, and would depauperise a large number of our fellow-subjects who are at present a heavy burden on our medical institutions. The chemist would also come in for his share of the benefits; bottles of physic even at 5*d.* each would be a welcome addition to his already disintegrated business. No doubt to some the idea of 5*d.* bottles of medicine seems too ridiculous to be considered. To those who can do without it, I say all right; but I guess there are more who can do with it. The chemist must not be guided by the small profit on such a transaction, but must look beyond that for better results, which in course of time are morally bound to come. Further, doctors and chemists would be brought more in touch with each other, a state much to be desired. Charitable institutions all over the country are doing noble work in relieving our injured and suffering brethren and deserving poor; against this God forbid that anybody should raise a voice; but be it said, to the utter disgrace of a large number of the population, that thousands are daily receiving gratis that aid and consideration for which they are well able to pay. It is said "that the very existence of hospitals and charitable institutions at the present day stands out as a monument and proof of the moral superiority of the influence of the Christian religion as compared with any other religion," for it is to that influence

that we owe these institutions. But what is to be said for the Christian religion of those who are at all times ready to strike a fatal blow at the fundamental principles of those institutions by stealing that succour which was never intended for them? This is the class of people which, I presume, Dr. Rentoul's proposal is intended for, and I shall be glad to see it properly taken up, and I wish him every success in his noble efforts.

The bazaar held in Liverpool last week has been a grand success, and the Stanley Hospital will benefit to the extent of some thousands of pounds. A large sum of money is required to free that institution from its load of debt, and after this is done it will gradually drift into debt again, and necessitate another bazaar being held; this last one is either the fourth or fifth which has been held entirely for the benefit of the Stanley Hospital. This state of affairs would succumb to Dr. Rentoul's hospital reform scheme, as there would be no occasion for so many attempts to raise money. With all due respect to those who support these with their means so munificently, to my mind they are simply perpetuating an evil, which is growing to an alarming extent, by giving free assistance to those who are well able to pay for it.

Liverpool.

I am, yours, &c.,

MENTHOL.

LEGAL QUERIES.

68/57. *Dens Sap.*—It would be impossible for any one to monopolise the word "sanitary," as applied to a powder or anything else. We cannot say whether the fancy word you propose resembles any of the thousands of words registered. We do not know of any which it would infringe. The descriptive words which follow would not be registrable, but you might use them on a package so got up as to be calculated to deceive customers into thinking they were buying another person's article, and in that case you might be subject to an action.

Ferrocyanide of Potassium.—Mr. T. Edmondson, Penrith, writes:—"A man called a few days ago and asked to be supplied with some 'yellow prussiate of potash,' which he required for trade purposes. He informed me that he was in the habit of purchasing it in different parts of the country, that the packet was invariably labelled 'Poison,' and, in some instances—especially in Liverpool—his signature was also demanded before the sale could be effected. It is true that ferrocyanide of potassium appears in Part I. of Poisons schedule, but such eminent authorities as Atfield, Roscoe, &c., tell us that it is 'non-poisonous.'" [It is a safe precaution to label the substance "Poison," because cyanide of potassium and prussic acid can be easily made from it; but it cannot be chemically or legally termed a "metallic cyanide," and therefore it is not included in the Poison schedule of the Pharmacy Act.]

70/44. *J. M. S.*—It would be illegal to apply the term "vinegar" to a dilute pyroligneous acid. Vinegar is a liquid which has undergone the acetous fermentation.

71/27. *Curious.*—The diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, or that of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, is necessary before a dispensing business can be carried on in any part of Ireland.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

66/22. *Delta.*—We presume that the objectionable odour of the cretonne is due to the castor oil used in fixing the colours. It is not possible to permanently cover this odour, and the only plan which we can suggest is to wash the cretonne.

Testing the Colour of Cloth.—Mr. J. S. Law (Surbiton) writes, in reply to 62/46:—"Nitric acid is largely used for testing the stability of colour in cloth. In proportion to the length of time required to destroy its colour so is its depth."

68/56. *A. T. Z.*—One part of borax dissolves in one part (by weight) of glycerine when heated to 80° C., but a part of the solid crystallises out on cooling. Squire's statement that 2 oz. (fluid) of glycerine will dissolve 2 oz. of borax is pretty near the truth. Heat should, of course, be applied.

22/7. *Warner.*—You can make a good bath-salt by taking ordinary washing soda, adding a few drops of aromatic oil to it, and crushing it. Reject the powdery portion, and bottle the clear broken crystal.

25/12. *Thrifty.*—The **Percolator** which "Heder" described for making essence of ginger is a wide-mouthed bottle. Fit it with a good cork, with holes for three tubes; one of these, 2 inches long, is the exit-pipe, another should be long enough to touch the bottom of the bottle, and the third is U-shaped, and about as long in each leg as the second tube. When the percolator is to be used the coarsely powdered root is placed in it, the cork is inserted, the bottle inverted and fixed in a retort-stand. Now attach a small funnel to the U-tube by means of a piece of indiarubber tubing, shake down the ginger, and pour in some spirit through the funnel. Plug up the exit-pipe, and allow the contents of the bottle to macerate for two hours, then percolate, and continue the percolation with the remainder of the spirit, afterwards displacing the spirit with water poured through the U-tube. The apparatus is ingenious, but complicated, and it has the fatal objection of not permitting the drug to be properly packed. A good lamp-glass makes an excellent percolator and is suitable for most tinctures. There are now in the market several percolators constructed on sound principles and obtainable ready for use at the cost of a few shillings.

68/19. *Northern Owl.*—See page 560 for seltzogene charges. There is no book at the price which approaches Beasley's.

66/49. *W. A. Conway.*—(1) You can make a very good **Lanoline Cold Cream** with unguentum lanolini (formula, page 572) 3 parts, and rose-water 1 part; perfume with otto rose. (2) Sweet spirit of vitriol is spiritus ætheris B.P. We presume that this is what your Nottingham customer wants for his **Chilblain Preparation**, composed of olive oil, 1½ oz.; spirit of turpentine, 1½ oz.; and spirit of vitriol, 3 drachms. Sulphuric acid in a dilute form is, however, sometimes used for chilblains. Perhaps some of our Nottingham correspondents will say what is regarded as spirit of vitriol in that district. (3) The best plan for compounding the **Corn Cure** composed of extract of belladonna 15 grs., salicylic acid 1 drachm, and collodion 4 drachms, would be to treat the extract with 30 minims of rectified spirit in a mortar; allow the extractive matter to settle, mix the clear spirituous fluid with the acid, and add the collodion.

69/26. *J. S. A.*—You can obtain the extract. apii mentioned in the **DIARY**, page 161, from any manufacturing botanic druggist. It is well known to them.

68/20. *Watson.*—The original formulæ for **Black Oils** provides for the separation of the deposit. It is as follows: Mix together, by careful but thorough agitation in a large earthenware vessel, oil of turpentine, 1 pint; rape oil, 3 pints; strong sulphuric acid, 4 oz. (by weight); then add Barbados tar, 3 oz. Again stir well, and in ten days decant the clear portion.

69/64. *Isander.*—(1) We have no formulæ for herb-beer extract other than those which we have published. You might try one of these, omitting the bitter ingredients. (2) **Polishing Paste.**—Hard: Rotten-stone, 4½ lbs.; oxalic acid, 4 oz.; turpentine, 1 oz.; sweet oil, 3 oz.; boiling water, 16 oz. Dissolve the acid in the water, add to the rotten-stone, and incorporate the other ingredients to make a stiff paste. Soft red: This can be made by making equal parts

of red oxide of iron and rotten-stone into a paste with equal parts of vaseline and soft-soap.

69/63. *A. G. B.*—We have no means of knowing.

69/59. *Country Bumpkin.*—(1) We have noticed several things reported in the Maybrick case which we feel sure the professional witnesses could not have said; and amongst them we class the statement attributed to Mr. B. Robinson that he could tell arsenic by the taste and smell. Probably all that he said was that he could tell by taste and smell a mixture of liquor arsenicalis and water. (2) Strictly speaking, arsenical fly-papers are a preparation of arsenic, and as such should be regarded as coming under Part I. of the Poisons schedule.

69/62. *Fond Reader.*—(1) The label will suit for boric acid alone. (2) If you have sold 1,000 bottles of cough balsam in six months without advertising we should say that if you were to advertise the preparation next winter in your own district, or in other districts where you have agents, you would very largely increase the sales.

Black Ointment for Rheumatism.

In reply to 63/65 *London* sends the following formula, taken from the "Unguenta" in "The Pharmacopœias of the London Hospitals":—

UNGUENTUM HYDRARG. CO.

	Oz.
Mercurial ointment	2
Soap cerate plaster. :	2
Camphor	½

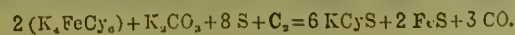
69/17. *Harry.*—We are unable to decipher your first question. The official register of chemists is published by the Pharmaceutical Society, price 5s., and the Medical Register (6s.) is published by Spottiswoode & Co., 54 Gracechurch Street. There is a register of veterinary surgeons, Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Red Lion Square. We do not know of any directory of herbalists.

Pharaoh's Serpents (reply to 62,38) are made of pure mercuric sulphocyanide; no excipient is necessary. In order to prepare the salt proceed as follows:—

	Parts
Pot. ferrocyanide, in powder	184
„ carb. exsic.	69
Sublimed sulphur	128
Fine charcoal	6

Mix thoroughly. Place the powder in an iron vessel and heat gently (not quite to redness). When the edges and bottom become fused to about the depth of ½ inch stir it thoroughly and rapidly with an iron rod, so as to melt the whole down as soon as possible. When it ceases to flame and reaches a state of nearly tranquil fusion, which is obtained at a heat considerably below redness, it is to be cooled, then dissolved in six to eight times its weight of water, and filtered from the iron sulphide.

The clear solution is a fairly pure solution of KCyS:—



For the Mercuric Nitrate.—Dissolve mercury in hot nitric acid until a drop of the solution gives no precipitate with sodium chloride. Dilute with water until each ounce of mercury is represented by a pint and a half of solution. The solution of pot. sulphocyanide is then poured gradually into the mercuric solution as long as a precipitate is formed, and no longer. The precipitate is allowed to subside, washed in three or four waters by subsidence and decantation, transferred to a cloth, and squeezed at first gently and then more forcibly, when it will be in a fit state for moulding.

To form a mould, take a cork and cut in it a hollow cone. Another cork is fashioned into a coned plug to fit the hole in the first cork. Wrap a piece of tin-foil round the coned plug. Press this into the mould. Withdraw the plug, leaving the

mould lined with tin-foil. Fill now with the damp precipitate, fold over the excess of tin-foil, and remove bodily. You will have a tin-covered cone of mercuric sulphocyanide, otherwise called a Pharaoh's Serpent. They will not burn till they are quite dry. The reaction in burning is:—

$24 \text{ Hg}(\text{CyS})_2 = \text{Hg}_{12}$, evolved as vapour + N_4 in free state + $5 (\text{N}_4\text{C}_6) = \text{mellon}$, the bulk of snake + 18 CS_2 , converted into $\text{CO}_2 + \text{SO}_2 + 12 \text{ HgS}$, of which part remains in snake and part volatilised.

A. PERCY SMITH.

72/5. *Amicus Verus*.—We will give due attention to your manuscript when we receive it.

70/21. *Ainsworth*.—The bichromate battery which you prepared would have by far the more effective action; but you might fill the cells with a saturated solution of sal ammoniac, and thus convert the battery into a Leclanché, which will work more slowly but for a much longer period than the bichromate.

72/1. *Ephemer*.—The black aniline ink which you send writes excellently and requires no addition. It is a fair black when not blotted, and is on the whole superior to some inks which are in use. What is your exact formula?

For Preserving Silver and other bright metal goods, "Soda Carb." (71/51) recommends the patent silico-enamel.

71/40. *Tonsorial*.—You can easily make a white egg julep into a yellow one by adding a little butter-colouring to it, or tincture of turmeric. The latter gives the brighter colour.

71/49. *Student*.—The removal of an Offensive Breath altogether depends upon its cause. Attention should be paid to the teeth and well washing out the mouth twice a day with an antiseptic mouth-wash. Some care should be used in the choice of food, avoiding articles, such as eggs and peas, which contain an undue amount of sulphur. A tonic dose consisting of 15 minims of dilute nitro-hydrochloric acid and 5 minims of tincture of nux vomica in an ounce of water should be taken after each meal, with an aperient dose (euonymin and aloin of each 1 grain as a pill) occasionally.

71/39. *W. D. Gibb*.—Cocaine in Hay Fever.—Sir Morrel Mackenzie recommends a 4 or 6 per cent. solution of the hydrochlorate to be used as a spray. The solution may also be applied to the nostrils by means of a laryngeal brush, and to the pharynx also. Nasal bougies of cocaine may also be used.

71/17. *Kloth*.—We have given numerous recipes for hair-restorers during the past two years. Please select what you require from THE DIARY.

70/41. *Vaseline*.—American potash is impure carbonate of potash—that is, the ashes of burnt wood before lixiviation.

71/22. *L. Y. X.*—Ganot's "Physics" (Macmillan, 15s.) is the book used by most Major students. A useful small book is Balfour Stewart's "Elementary Physics" (Macmillan, 4s. 6d.)

71/1. *Debility*.—We cannot undertake to analyse medicines given by doctors to their patients. The odour and taste of the mixture which you send appear to show that tincture of serpentary and compound tincture of cinchona are amongst the ingredients. Try your poor customer with something like that, suitably diluted with glycerine and water.

50/54. *Cruæ Cruæis*.—We regret that we cannot assist you.

66/71. *Oldham*.—The Polishing Powder consists mainly of red oxide of iron and china clay, with a little of an oleaceous body—probably vaseline oil.

70/12. *Ajax*.—The following is said to be a good composition for Removing Ink-stains. In 5 oz. of lemon juice dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of borax by boiling, then add 5 drachms of bleaching powder; shake occasionally; and after a day decant the clear liquid, which should be applied to the stains with a rag, and allowed to remain for a few minutes.

70/49. *Rustic*.—(1) Alum, like Epsom salts, makes a handsome crystallisation on glass. (2) The simplest arrangement for an Electric Lamp for the Dispensing Counter would be a bichromate cell, an induction coil, and an Edison Swan lamp. These you could fit up for yourself; but you can get a portable lamp, ready charged, in a box, for about 30s. Gent & Co., of Leicester, advertise something of this kind.

69/71. *Bunion*.—Give your customer a tonic, and let him apply nitric acid to the wart three times a day, scraping occasionally.

70/50. *Assistant*.—Boracic acid is used for preserving milk. Here are the directions which one correspondent gives on his labels:—

For small consumers a small tea-spoonful will be sufficient for a quart of milk.

For warm milk fresh from the cow, the Preserver may be used in the dry state with advantage. Place one or two teaspoonfuls at the bottom of the milk-pail before milking is commenced, and the force with which the warm milk descends on it will rapidly and thoroughly dissolve it. About 1 oz. of the Preserver to 8 gallons of milk is a reliable proportion.

For converting into Fluid Preserver, add $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of the Preserver to 1 gallon of warm water; shake well until dissolved; it is then ready for use. This quantity is sufficient to preserve from 40 to 60 gallons of milk, cream, or any other fluid liable to turn sour.

To preserve butchers' meat, fish, &c., dissolve 2 oz. of Preserver in a quart of warm water; stir until thoroughly dissolved. When cold, dip in the meat or fish, or brush the fluid well over it. One teaspoonful to every 2 lbs. of solid food, potted meat, sausages, &c., will preserve it.

Salol (71/16) points out that in the calamine lotion noted last week there is only prepared chalk and oxide of zinc in powder form, and no calamine. He thinks this must be where "Calamin Ver" made the mistake.

THE *Medical Press*, in the course of a long review, says:—"No more timely or useful book has appeared this season for the pharmaceutical chemist than the 'Art of Dispensing.' If the benefits of the book were confined to compounders we would not think it necessary to devote so much space to its review; but to all who are directly and indirectly connected with medicine we think the book most useful. To prescribers the section on "new remedies" will probably be the most interesting: the formulæ are excellent, and cannot fail to be useful to all who wish to put the new remedies to the crucial test of clinical experience. We consider it the best book of its kind we have ever met, and to all persons engaged in compounding prescriptions it is simply invaluable. From cover to cover we found but one passage to which we take exception: it is in reference to the contents of a prescription. Has the patient the right to know the ingredients that have been prescribed, and is the compounder justified in giving the desired information? We unhesitatingly answer *yes* to both questions. This is the sole passage to which we take exception in this admirable book, and we think every branch of the profession is indebted to our contemporary THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for its production."

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This artistic SHOWCARD, measuring $21\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 30 in.,
the *chef-d'œuvre* of

SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS, B.T., R.A.

produced at a cost of

£20,000,

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and Carriage Paid with orders of **£5** AND UPWARDS, con-
ditionally upon a fair and proper display being guaranteed.
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a fac-simile reproduction of the original, purchased for **£2,200.**

A. & F. PEARS.

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NEW YORK: 365 and 367 Canal Street, NEW YORK.

MELBOURNE: 132 Collins Street West, MELBOURNE.

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TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.

Many of our customers, especially those abroad, having complained that when ARTICLES OF OUR MANUFACTURE have been ordered through Merchants and Wholesale Houses, other and inferior goods have been substituted, we beg to inform the Trade that to insure the supply of OUR MANUFACTURES in future all our BEST QUALITY GOODS will bear Trade Mark as annexed.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON.

ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S

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TO IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.

The following SPECIALTIES are well worth the attention of the Trade:—

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|---|---|
| MAW'S ADHESIVE PLASTER | MAW'S CATHETERS, Silk Web, Unbreakable |
| MAW'S AMBROSIAL SHAVING CREAM | Eyes, and Solid Ends, Patent |
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| MAW'S AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE | MAW'S CLINICAL THERMOMETERS |
| MAW'S ATMOSPHERIC ODORATORS for Per- | MAW'S COCAINE SPRAYS |
| fumery | MAW'S COMPRESSED CAMPHOR |
| MAW'S AURILAVES | MAW'S CORK PRESSERS |
| MAW'S BACK RESTS AND BED TABLES for | MAW'S CORN RUBBERS |
| Invalids | MAW'S CONSTANT & INDUCED BATTERIES |
| MAW'S BANDOLINE | MAW'S COSMETIQUE |
| MAW'S BATH THERMOMETERS, Latest Im- | MAW'S COTTON WOOL |
| provements | MAW'S COURT PLASTER |
| MAW'S BLEEDING BASINS | MAW'S COVERED POTS FOR DISPENSING |
| MAW'S BOUGIES & CATHETERS, Elastic Gum | MAW'S DISPENSING BOTTLES |
| MAW'S BOUGIES & CATHETERS, Silk Web | MAW'S DOMESTIC MUCILAGE |
| MAW'S BREAST RELIEVERS | MAW'S EARTHENWARE INHALERS |
| MAW'S BRILLIANTINE | MAW'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c. |
| MAW'S BRONCHITIS KETTLES | MAW'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES |
| MAW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP | MAW'S ENEMA APPARATUS |
| MAW'S BRUSH AND SPONGE POWDER | MAW'S ENEMA APPARATUS (HIGGINSON'S) |
| MAW'S CACHOUS AROMATISES | MAW'S ENEMA APPARATUS (HIGGINSON'S), |
| MAW'S CAMPHORATED TOOTH PASTE | with Disconnecting Tubes |
| MAW'S CAPILAVES | MAW'S FEEDING BOTTLES |
| MAW'S CAPSULES | MAW'S FLESH GLOVES, RUBBERS, &c. |
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MAW'S FULLERS' EARTH	MAW'S PESSARY MOULDS
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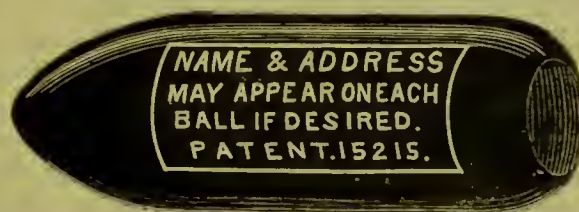
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Whereby it is mutually agreed between the said parties hereto as follows:—

In consideration of the Vendors selling to and supplying the Purchasers with Moonseed Bitters, Moonseed Ointment, and other preparations manufactured and sold by them (hereinafter termed "the Goods") at their usual prices, the Purchasers will observe and perform the following terms and conditions:—

1. The Purchasers to sell the Goods retail for full printed prices only, and for each and every Bottle or Box of Moonseed Bitters, Ointment, or Pills sold by him or them at any less price, without the written consent of the Vendors, the Purchasers shall pay to the Vendors the Sum of Twenty Shillings in the nature of a penalty, to be recoverable as ascertained liquidated damages.

2. The Purchasers not to supply any Wholesale House nor to sell the Goods wholesale to any Chemist or Druggist or Medicine Vendor who will not previously enter into an Agreement to retail the same at prices in accordance with the preceding Clause No. 1 of these presents.

All Purchasers who have signed a similar form of Agreement to the foregoing will be supplied upon the Vendors' usual trade terms, but those Purchasers who do not sign a similar form of Agreement to be supplied upon the following terms only, namely:—RETAIL, 4s. 5d. for each and every 4s. 6d. Box or Bottle, 2s. 8d. for each and every 2s. 9d. Box or Bottle, and 1s. 0½d. for each and every 1s. 1½d. Box or Bottle—net in all cases. WHOLESALE, 4s. 4d. for each and every 4s. 6d. Box and Bottle, 2s. 7d. for each and every 2s. 9d. Box or Bottle, and 11½d. for each and every 1s. 1½d. Box or Bottle—net in all cases. This Agreement and the terms and conditions herein contained to remain in full force and virtue for the term of 7 years from the first day of March, 1889.

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2/9 " " " " " " " " " "	22/6	2/6 " " " " " " " " " "	17/6	Balsam (both slightly soiled), per doz., 6/.	
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Norton Folgate, or Norton Folly as it was then called, was frequently visited by Royalty, notably by Queen Mary, on her visit to the Pope's Embassy, whose duty it was to receive Peter's Pence (which in those days, when England was as much Roman Catholic as Protestant amounted to many thousands of pounds sterling per annum). It may interest the reader to know that this Embassy continued to receive the Pence in Queen Elizabeth's reign, but failed to forward the same to the Pontiff at Rome.

Through the above "King's Highway" passed the Plague carts in 1665, on their way to the Pits, then in the ground now called Old Street.

Domesday Book only records two particulars in respect to London, one being ten acres of land called Norton Folly and belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls. Yea, ere that, the Venerable Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History of England, A.D. 723, gives this at all times important neighbourhood a place.

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" " .. 1/2 gr.	Iodoform 1 gr.	Opium, Powdered 1 gr.	" " .. 1 gr.	" " 5 gr.
" " .. 1 gr.	and Iron..	Podophyllin 1 gr.	" " .. 2 gr.	Strychnine 1/10 gr.
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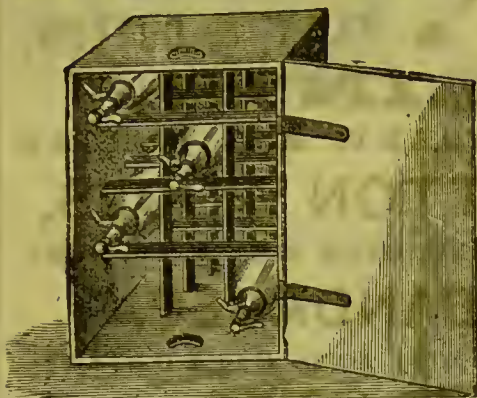
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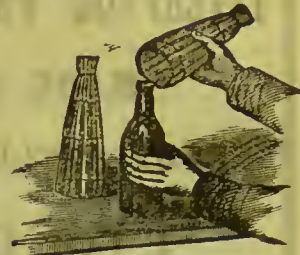
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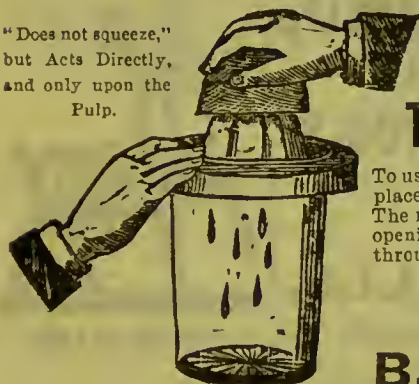
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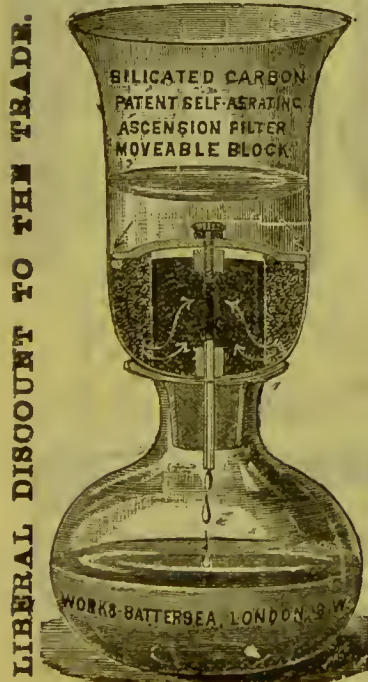
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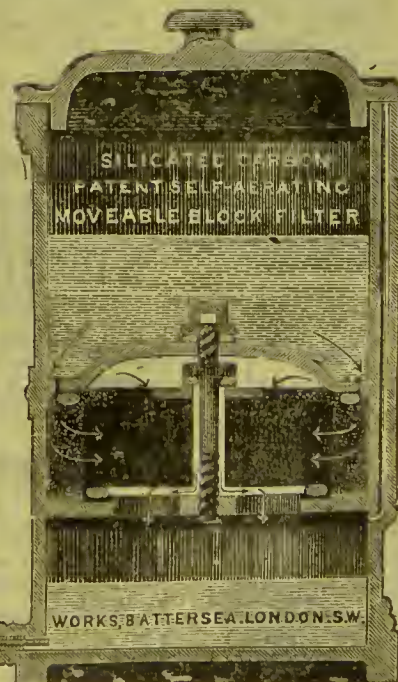
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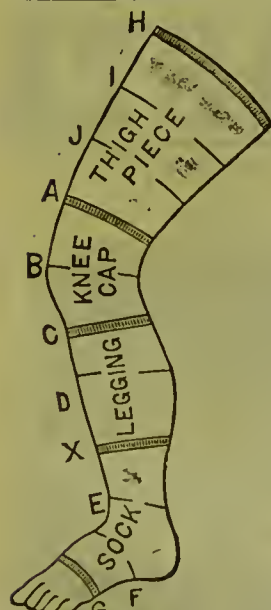
LINT.
GAMGEE TISSUE.
(PATENT ABSORBENT GAUZE AND
COTTON WOOL.)

**ABSORBENT
COTTON WOOL.**

ROLL BANDAGES.

ROBINSON & SONS,
COTTON SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
**SURGEONS' LINTS, COTTON WOOLS,
AND BANDAGES,
WHEAT BRIDGE MILLS,
NEAR CHESTERFIELD.**

Depot—55 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, London.



SEAMLESS SPIRAL STOCKINGS

Knee Caps, &c., Patent 4,682. No Seams to irritate the Heels and Feet.

Stockings, &c., with
"H" woven in the top
and all articles
stamped "H" are
Guaranteed as being of
Good Quality.

Inventor and Manu-
facturer of

**SURGICAL
ELASTIC
STOCKINGS**

OF ALL KINDS.



EXCELSIOR TRUSS. Registered, No. 20,384.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT OVER ALL TRUSSES WITHOUT SPRING IN BAND.

SPIRAL LOOM STOCKINGS,

Made from continuous piece of web sewn together.



REGISTERED HOLDFAST.

ZEPHYR STOCKINGS,

Light make, for summer wear. TRUSSES OF ALL KINDS.

Bath Gloves. Holdfast, Registered Lawn Tennis Cuffs. Anti-rheumatic Knee Caps. Suspensory Bandages. Ladies' and Gents' Belts. Trusses and Belts for Bathing. Athletic Supports for Wrists, Elbows, Knees, and Ankles. Magnetic Appliances. Chest-Expanding Braces, Stocking Suspenders, Druggists' Sundries. Lists on application.

PATENT PILE SURGICAL STOCKINGS, &c.

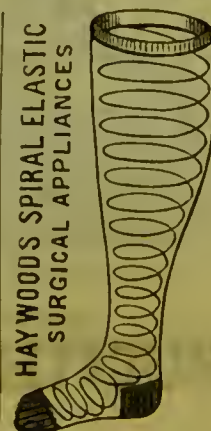
PROTECTED, No. 14,618.

This Invention consists in raising a Pile or Fleece of a Velvety character upon the inside of Surgical Appliances, as Stockings, Knee Caps, Belts, Elbow and Shoulder Pieces, &c., which, lying over the Cords of Indiarubber, effectually prevents them indenting the Limb, and produces an equal and more comfortable pressure upon the swollen veins, without effecting the elasticity.

J. H. HAYWOOD, CASTLE GATE, NOTTINGHAM.



Patent Pile. Protected, 14,618. The Pile lying over the Indiarubber Cords, protecting them and forming a smooth soft surface to the limb.



BARCLAY & SONS, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED



OVER A CENTURY.

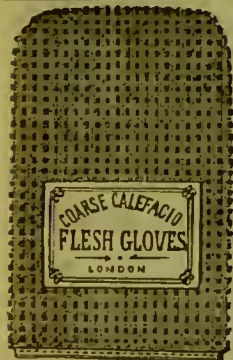
**PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS
AND PROPRIETORS.**

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES & SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

EXPORT ORDERS Promptly and Carefully Executed. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

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FLESH GLOVES.



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MANUFACTURERS (WHOLESALE ONLY) OF

FLESH GLOVES

**CORN & BUNION PLASTERS
& CHEST PROTECTORS.**



PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Trade Mark.



Registered.

THE
ASSOCIATION for the SUPPLY of PURE VACCINE LYMPH,
12 PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.
SOLE AGENTS FOR DR. WARLOMONT'S CALF VACCINE.

Tubes, 2s. each; Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in vials, 5s.
HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted. Tubes, two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each; Tubes one-third full and lancet-charged Points, 1s. each; Pin-points, 1s. 1d. each. Eighteen charged Small Points, 5s. Tubes, two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, 25 per 100 Tubes. Pin-points uncharged, 1s. per dozen. Vaccine Ejectors 1s. 3d. each, including postage. Vaccinations by appointment. P.Q.O.'s (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank), with orders, payable to
EDWARD DARKE, Secretary
Office hours, 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

**DR. RENNER'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR
VACCINATION WITH CALF LYMPH,**
186 (late 228) Marylebone Road, London, N.W.

VACCINATION FROM THE CALF DAILY FROM 11 TO 12 O'CLOCK.

Reduced price of Calf Lymph (daily fresh).

Tubes	Large	...	...	2s. each, or 3 for 5s. 6d.
	Small	...	...	1s. " " 2s. 9d.
Points	Large	...	...	1s. " " 2s. 6d.
	Small	...	...	9d. " " 2s.
Squares	...	...	...	2s. 6d. each.

Registered Telegraphic Address—"VACCINE LONDON."

Sent on receipt of remittance addressed to the Manager
of the Establishment. Discount to the Trade.

COOK'S ANTISEPTIC SOAP

(THOMSON'S PATENT),

Has been tested in a Physiological Laboratory as a Germ Destroyer, and proved to be more efficient than any other experimented with.
(See "Journal of Chemical Industry, 1883, No. 3.) Of great value in CASES OF

ECZEMA, RINGWORM, SCABIES, FAVUS
AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES.

See "The Lancet," 12 May, 1888, page 936.

Price in 3-Tablet Boxes, per doz. **12/-**; Selling Price, **1/6**; in $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross Boxes, **10/6** per box.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH

MESSRS. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, LONDON, or of
EDWARD COOK & CO., HOUSEHOLD and TOILET **SOAP MAKERS, LONDON, E.**

ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS,

FOR BATH AND TOILET PURPOSES.



The **ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS**, when dissolved, render the water very soft, and impart a most agreeable and refreshing perfume that can be diffused with advantage in a room where the air is close and depressing.

The **ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS** strengthen the tissues, perfume and invigorate the body, preserving it from contagious diseases, and cleanse the pores, thus facilitating the cutaneous transpiration so necessary to life.

The **ORIENTAL AROMATIC SALTS** are unrivalled for beautifying and preserving the Skin, rendering it soft and velvet-like; and for keeping the complexion perfectly bright and clear.

They are indispensable in the Bath as well as in the Bedroom, and should be used by everybody. In most cases of Skin Diseases these Salts will be found invaluable.

Sold in Bottles at 1/6. Wholesale of the Patentees and Manufacturers—

S. TRAVADO & CO., 27 Jewry St., E.C., LONDON.

To be had also of Messrs **BREIDENBACH & CO.,** Perfumers to the Queen, 157b NEW BOND STREET, W

PARISIAN VAPORISER



FOR THE
COMPLEXION.

FOR ALL
THROAT
DISEASES.

Highly recommended by **JAMES STARTIN**, Senior Surgeon to the London Skin Hospital. See *The Lancet*, May 11, 1889.

Retail price, 12/6. Advantageous terms to the trade. Regd. 103,738

EAU DE LIS, preparation for the complexion. Retail price 2/.

Sole Wholesale House—

PARISIAN VAPORISER CO., 29 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

SEABURY'S MUSTARD PLASTERS

ARE THE BEST.

On cloth	100 10 6 3 leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	5-yard rolls
	84/ 10/ 6/ 3/ 7/ 10/	84/ per doz.
	6 in. 6 in.	12. in wide
On paper	100 50 10 leaves; 1 yard 5-yard rolls	
	60/ 30/ 7/ 7/	60/ per doz.
	6 in. 12 in. wide	

Seabury's Half-strength Mustard Plasters on Paper, 10 leaves in box, 7/ per dozen boxes.

These Plasters are intended to meet the wants of persons of specially sensitive skins, who cannot endure the activity of full strength.

SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT.

[1]

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

46 JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NEW YORK.

MONTREAL.

HAMBURG.

PURE OTTO OF ROSE,

SPECIALITY OF

SHIPKOFF & CO.

DISTILLERS AND EXPORTERS,

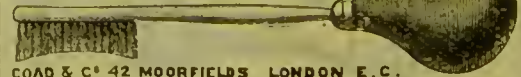
KIZANLIK, BULGARIA.

Agent for Great Britain—**G. P. BAKER, 19 Ivy Lane, LONDON, E.C.**

THE OTTO OF ROSE which this house distils and exports is known above all by the absolute purity of its quality and the unexcelled sweetness and strength of its odour. It is guaranteed to be the finest essence produced in the famous Rose Valley of Bulgaria.

PATENT RESERVOIR TOOTH BRUSH

LASTS A LIFETIME



COAD & CO 42 MOORFIELDS LONDON E.C.

The Reservoir attached to the Brush is simply and quickly filled with water or any other liquid. Additional Brushes if required, Plain White, 13/6 per dozen; Coloured Enamelled Reservoir, superior Brush, 17/ per dozen, in fancy boxes.



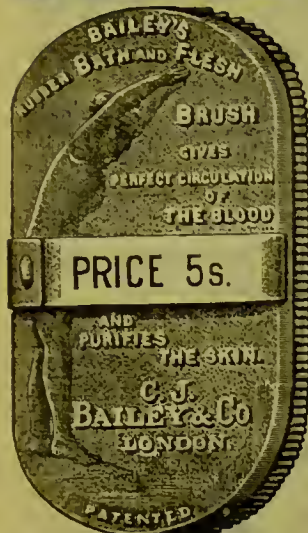
BABY'S & INVALID'S SPOON.

PATENTED & REGD.

Silver Plated—Tea size, 3/9; Dessert, 7/6; Table, 11/ per dozen, on cards.

GOAD & COMPANY, 42 Moorfields, Moorgate St., London.

BAILEY'S RUBBER BRUSHES.



Our Bath and Flesh Brushes have been so well received by the trade, and have met with such ready sale, that it is unnecessary for us to say anything in praise of them here. We shall continue to make them of the very best quality of rubber obtainable, and, as we are advertising them largely, we have every confidence that they will continue to sell well.

PRICE

(in neat metal cases and with wood handles),

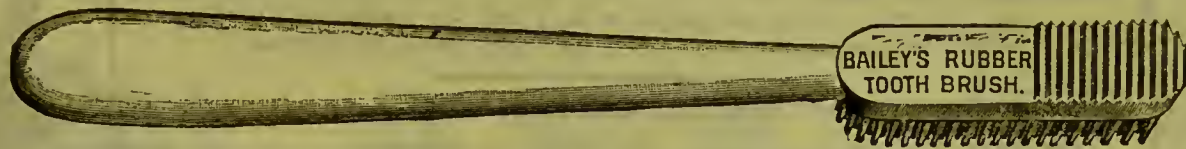
£2 2s. per dozen.

CLEAN HANDS.



Nothing has ever been invented that will so thoroughly cleanse and whiten the hands as our rubber brushes. Used with soap and water they will remove all kinds of stains without injuring the most delicate skin. They are made of the best Pará Rubber, and will last for years.

Price 1s., 2s., and 2s. 2d. each retail, or 8s., 17s., and 18s. per dozen.



We are just now introducing our tooth brushes. They are made in two sizes, of the best rubber, and are certain to give satisfaction. Our prices are 6s. and 6s. 6d. per dozen. We will be pleased to send samples at the dozen prices to any chemist who may wish to see what the goods are like, and will leave the brushes to speak for themselves.

C. J. BAILEY & CO., 30 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.



OYEZ! OYEZ!! OYEZ!!!

THIS ELEGANT BISCUIT-CHINA FIGURE, AN ORNAMENT TO ANY SHOP,

GIVEN AWAY

To Purchasers of 25/ worth of

SHIRLEY'S A1 BRAND MENTHOL

OR TWO IF 40/ ORDER IS PLACED.

The following special parcels have been arranged to suit all classes of trade:—

PARCEL 1. 25/.	PARCEL 2. 25/.	PARCEL 3. 25/.	PARCEL 4. 25/.
4 doz. 2d. 1 doz. 3d.	4 doz. 6d.	3 doz. 3d.	1 doz. 9d.
2 doz. 3½d. 3 doz. 4d.	2 doz. 4d.	2 doz. 1s.	2½ doz. 1s.
2 doz. 6d.	1 doz. 1s.	1 doz. 4d.	½ doz. 1s. 6d.
PARCEL 5. 40/.	PARCEL 6. 40/.	PARCEL 7. 40/.	PARCEL 8. 40/.
4 doz. 2d. 2 doz. 3d.	5 doz. 6d.	4 doz. 6d. 4 doz. 4d.	4 doz. 1s.
3 doz. 3½d. 5 doz. 4d.	3 doz. 4d.	1 doz. 9d. 2 doz. 1s.	2 doz. 9d.
4 doz. 6d.	2½ doz. 1s.		½ doz. 1s. 6d.

By calculating what each of the parcels would realise when sold, it will be found that they yield an average profit of 80 per cent. to the retailer on his outlay.

Numerous letters have been received already, testifying to the satisfaction given by this little figure. One firm writes—"We have just received the figure, and must indeed say we are highly pleased with it, and have it in a prominent place on our counter." Another writes—"It is quite the centre of attraction of my establishment." Another—"Figures sold a dozen cones first day of showing them."

A1 COCAINE & MENTHOL 6d.
TOOTHACHE TUBE.

12 ON A CARD. 3/6 DOZ.

Sells really well.

A1 CORN & WART TUBE, 6d.

12 ON A CARD. 2/3 DOZ.

JUST IN TIME FOR THE SEASON.

The Chemist and Druggist says:—Mr. Arthur W. Shirley has produced a very attractive biscuit china figure, represented in the annexed engraving. The advertisement is effective without being at all vulgar, and the little crier, we expect, will soon be a familiar figure about the country.

ARTHUR W. SHIRLEY, 30 PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

And 11 & 12 ROSE STREET, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.

CARBOLIC POWDER, £4 TON.

1-ton lots and upwards.

CARBOLIC PINK POWDER, 5/-, 7/6, and 10/- per cwt., in bags or casks.

WHITE CARBOLIC POWDER, 10 %, 15 %, and 20 %, equally cheap.

HANDSOME LARGE DECORATED BLACK AND GOLD TIN BOXES.

Holding 1½ lb. (usual 1/- size), 4/6 doz. Ditto, **LARGE SIZE** (usual 1/6 size), holding about double quantity, 8/- doz.

PALE CARBOLIC ACID, 99 per cent. (No. 5), and **CHLORIDE OF LIME** below market prices

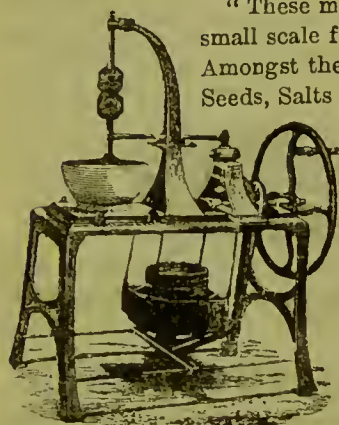
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID (Brown), 1/-, and 1/6 Gallon; also in patent stoppered bottles, labelled.

SANITARY FLUID or **CREOSOL** (to be used with 100 parts of water, making a *milky fluid*), half usual prices.

All goods delivered free in London or suburbs, or to rail or docks. THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

HAMILTON & CO., HIGH STREET, WANDSWORTH, LONDON, S.W.

GOODALL'S PATENT GRINDING & LEVIGATING MACHINES.



"These machines have for many years proved most serviceable on a large and small scale for Grinding, Levigating, and Mixing Powders, Pill Masses, Paints, &c." Amongst the articles which are readily ground by it may be mentioned Ginger, Seeds, Salts of all kinds, Cream of Tartar, Sugar, Cocoa, Pepper, Spice, Jalap, Rhubarb, Gums, Aloes, Barks, &c.; and for mixing or kneading Lozenges, Pill Masses, Glaziers' Putty, Bread, Biscuits, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, with full particulars, sent free.

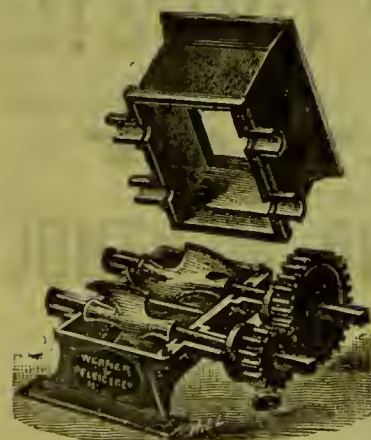
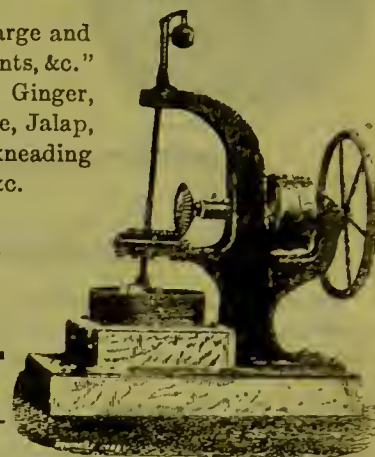
Prices from £8 10s. to £60.

E. F. GOODALL, Duffield, near DERBY.

London Office and Show Rooms:

6 ELDON ST., LONDON, E.C.

Agent—Z. CARTWRIGHT.



Size 3, Type I, for 1-lb. Mass.

THE "UNIVERSAL" KNEADING AND MIXING MACHINE FOR PILL MASS MAKING,

ALSO FOR

Horse Balls, Tooth Pastes, Ointments, Soaps, Powders, and for general Mixing and Incorporating.

REPLACES WITH ADVANTAGE ALL OTHER APPLIANCES FOR THESE PURPOSES.

Made in various sizes, to do from ½ lb. up to 1 ton at a time.

WERNER & PFLEIDERER, 86 Upper Ground St., LONDON, S.E.
Blackfriars Bridge,

NEW CAPSULING MACHINE

The only Machine
which leaves no crease
or pleat on the
Capsule.



Can be fixed to any
Counter.
A single pull of the lever
is sufficient
to fix the Capsule.

Patentee—**C. MELIN, 37 Crutched Friars, LONDON, E.C.**

THE ORIGINAL GENUINE EAST INDIA OIL OF MUSTARD SEED

Is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy in cases of

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, HEADACHE, PAINS IN THE
STOMACH, SPASMS, BRUISES, CHILBLAINS, &c.

RETAIL IN BOTTLES, 1s. EACH.

Imported by J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists, 6, 8, and 10 WHITECHAPEL, LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agents: London—Newbery & Sons, and Bourne, Johnson & Latimer.

PURE RECTIFIED SPIRITS OF WINE

(DOUBLE DISTILLED).

56 o.p. 18/9; 60 o.p. 19/3 per gallon. CASH WITH ORDER.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITY, AND FOR EXPORT IN BOND.

METHYLATED SPIRIT.

JAMES LESLIE & CO., DISTILLERS, BELFAST.

**JAMES
BURROUGH, S.V.R.**

CALE ST., CHELSEA, S.W.

and Methylated Spirit.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

PURE SPIRITS OF WINE.

(STEAM STILL)
ONLY.

60 o.p., 18/9 per gall.; 56 o.p., 18/3 per gall.

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TO LARGE CONSUMER)

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GEORGE PHILLIPS & CO., ST. ANDREW'S DISTILLERY,
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MILLAR'S BRITISH WINES.

ORANGE (suitable for Quinine), GINGER, RAISIN, COWSLIP, CHERRY, &c.

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FOR HOME, FOREIGN, & COLONIAL MARKETS.

DAHL'S DYSPEPSIA CAKES,

As supplied to H.M. the Empress Eugenie.

For Indigestion and Constipation, 1s. and 2s. 6d. per box.

DAHL'S POWDERED CAKES,

For Specially Delicate Cases, 2s. 6d. per box.

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BALL DENOTES
COLOUR OF PAINT.

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HARD LUSTROUS ENAMEL,

IN ALL THE ART SHADES.

For all kinds of decoration on Wood or Iron. Dry
with a surface like Porcelain. Sold in small or large
Tins, or in bulk. Prices and shades on application.

WHITE LEAD, ZINC WHITE,

PAINTS & COLOURS OF ALL
KINDS.

MIXED PAINTS READY FOR USE,

1s Tins, 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14 lbs. each.

HIGH-CLASS VARNISHES

Of all kinds, for Coachbuilders, Decorators, &c.

OIL BOILERS, REFINERS & MERCHANTS.
Export Orders receive special and prompt attention.

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Guide to New Patent Law and Registration gratis.

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BY SANFORD'S RAT POISON.

"I have found 145 rats killed in my farm buildings by it."—C. Wilson Offord.
 "It is the most certain remedy I have ever tried. Little pellets about the size of a pea are put in the rat holes or in their runs. I destroyed over 200 rats from one dressing with it."—C. Cook, Grange Farm, Ellesmere, Salop. It is, without doubt, the best ever introduced. Price 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s., of Chemists.

SANFORD'S MICE POISON for Houses, Buildings, Corn Stacks, &c. Cannot be excelled. Has given entire satisfaction for the past 25 years. In packets 3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, with directions for use, of SANFORD & SON, Sandy, Beds. Liberal terms to Chemists. Wholesale of Barclay & Son, Sanger & Son, Newbery & Sons, Edwards, and others, London (England).

HAND-PICKED GUM ARABIC.Wholesale and Export Druggists before buying elsewhere
should apply to**FREDK. FINK & CO.**

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C. 1

THE MANCHESTER MAKERS OF
METH. SPIRIT Established
1840.
 AND FINISH.

J. & D. MACNAIR & CO.,
19 Robert St., Glasgow,
MANCHESTER, & GLASGOW.

IMPORTERS OF

SHELLAC, GUMS, ETC.
Send for prices and samples.**LAVANDULINE**

THE NEW SMELLING SALTS (REGISTERED).

REFRESHING, AGREEABLE, & INVIGORATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES AT 1/- AND 2/- EACH.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Perks & Llewellyn, Lavender Farmers, High St., Hitchin.

EMP. BELLADONNA.

ON SWANSDOWN, 16 IN. WIDE.

17s. per Doz. net cash.

JOHN QUILLIAM & CO., Plaster Works, Manchester.
Cowburn Street, [3]**ORANGE WINE**

(VIN. AURANT., P.B.)

Specially brewed for Quinine Wine, does not deposit. Is well adapted for Export, as it will keep good in any climate. In casks, 13, 27, 56, 112, 140 gallons; small casks 2s. 9d. per gall., carriage allowed. In wine bottles (not less than 3 doz.), at 9s. per doz., including bottles. Cases extra and returnable.

Sample six stamps. Special quotations to large buyers.

GEO. DURRANT & CO., Hertford.

A REQUISITE FOR EVERY CHEMIST.

THOMPSON'S "EXCELSIOR"

GELATINE PILL-COATING MACHINE,

See Chemist and Druggist Diary for 1887, page 246.

SMALL MACHINE TO COAT 96 PILLS EACH TIME, £3 3s.

For further particulars apply to

JAS. ROBERTSON & CO., 35 George Street, EDINBURGH.

London Agents—S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON. 1

**Critchley's
Starch Gloss**

Makes Starched Linen like new. Does not stick to spider-like Materials. Once tried always wanted. Used in the Royal Laundries. Sold everywhere, in 1/2 lb. tins, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 1s. each. Write for quotations.

Prepared only by
T. CRITCHLEY,
 BLACKBURN, and
 1 & 3 Australian Avenue,
 LONDON, E.C.

Dunn's (Healthful, Useful.)Certificate of
Analysis on each tin. **Fruit-Salt**

Manufactured by

W. G. DUNN & CO.

21 Mincing Lane, E.C.

Works—Croydon, Surrey.

Price List and Sample on application.

Baking Powder

"THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND."

SHEEP

DIPS

QUIBELL'S

AND

DISINFECTANTS.

MANUFACTORY:—NEWARK-ON-TRENT.

A LARGE DEMAND IS BEING CREATED FOR

"DEVONSHIRE CREAM" OINTMENT

Made from Pure Cream.

Chemists, &c., please write for Framed Showcard and Counter Bill, gratis.
 Pots, 1/11; Wholesale, 9/6 per doz.; Cash discount, 7 1/2 per cent.
 Carriage Paid on boxes containing 3 dozen and upwards. Agents required every-
 where, Special terms.

CHAS. FORTESCUE & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, PLYMOUTH, DEVON.

Sole Wholesale Agents for London—

ROGERS, EAMES & CO., 16 BOROUGH HIGH STREET, S.E.**DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS**

The following are our greatly Reduced Prices:—

CLEAR BLUE TINTED.

3 and 4 oz.	3/6 per gross.	12 oz.	11/6 per gross
6 and 8 oz.	7/6 "	16 oz.	15/6 "

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

LONG OR SQUAT SERIES.

1/2 oz.	3/0 per gross.	1 1/2 oz.	4/3 per gross
1 oz.	3/6 "	2 oz.	4/9 "

Prompt attention to country orders. Packages 1/ each, allowed for if
 returned. Sample bottle sent free on application.

I. ISAACS & CO.

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,

25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C.

Established upwards of 70 years.

Bankers, London and Westminster.

**HUNT'S
BOTTLE
CAPS**Pleated Paper, from 8d.
per Gross.

LONDON:

25 Great Windmill St., W.

Depot of DIGNE'S ENAZYMES.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S BATH GLOVES, RUBBERS, &c.

	Gloves. (Pairs.)	Straps.	Pads.		Gloves. (Pairs.)	Straps.	Pads.
CALEFACIO OR BADEN, No. 1, soft Brown per doz. 5/4 &	6/0	9/0	5/4	HONEYCOMB, White. per doz.	5/4	9/0	5/4
CALEFACIO OR BADEN, No. 2, hard Brown . . . per doz.	6/0	9/0	5/4	REVERSIBLE, No. 1, one side soft Brown, the other best White Turkish . . . per doz.	6/8	11/0	5/4
CALEFACIO OR BADEN, No. 3, soft Brown, assorted patterns, per doz.	6/6	9/0	5/4	REVERSIBLE, No. 2, one side hard Brown, the other White Honeycomb . . . per doz.	6/8	11/0	5/4
CALEFACIO OR BADEN, as- sorted patterns, export quality, per doz.	4/0	(Red labels)		REVERSIBLE, No. 3, one side Egyptian Loofah, the other best White Turkish, per doz., single	4/0	13/0	—
CALEFACIO (the U.S.), Striped soft Brown . . . per doz.	6/6	9/0	5/4	PADS, per doz., 3/6			5/-
TURKISH THIN WHITE GLOVES, per doz. pairs, 2/9 & 3/-							
Ditto BEST QUALITY				
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S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S SUPERIOR QUALITY WATERPROOF CHECK SPONGE BAGS.

No. 1	2	3	4	5	6
7×6	8×7	9×8	10×9	11×10	12×11 inches.
6/0	7/0	9/0	11/0	12/6	16/0 per dozen.

For other descriptions see Quarterly Price Current, page 84.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S BRIGHTON SPONGE BAGS,

WITH BALL CLASP FASTENINGS, NICKEL-PLATED.

	No.	2	3	4	5	6
		8×7	9×8	10×9	11×10	12×11 inches.
CHECK...	...	16/0	18/0	20/0	26/0	28/0 per dozen.
PAISLEY	...	18/0	20/0	22/0	28/0	32/0 "



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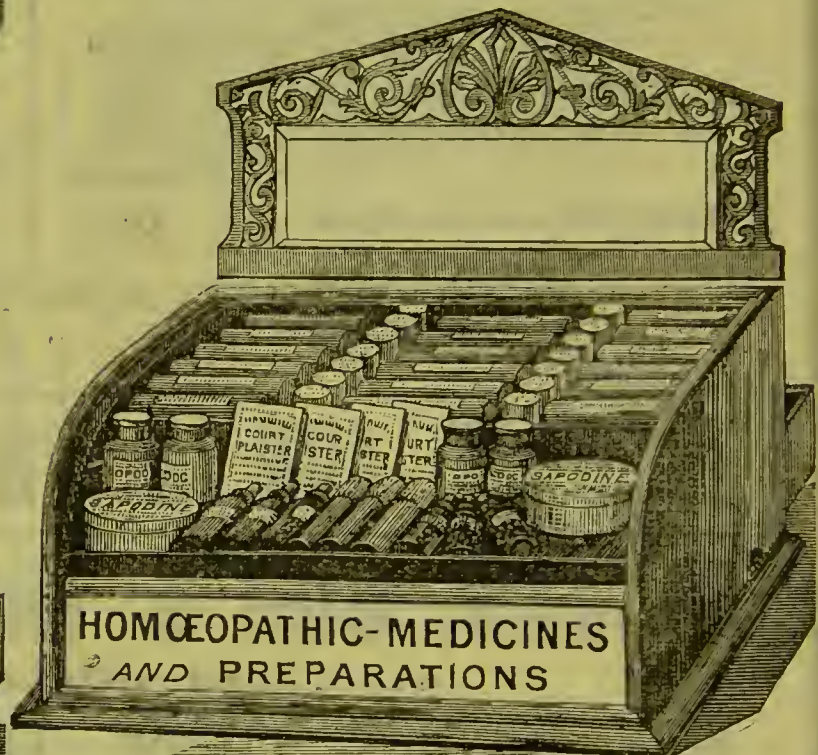
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